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The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1922.—VOL. XLII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] {PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, 21 4s.

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WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.
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20 Cardigan Old Bog, 20s. 35 New Hington, 20s. 20 Wheal Lucy, 20s.
2 Dolcoath, 21s. 6d. 25 Penstruthal, 40s. 30 Wheal Pevor, 53s.
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30 East Ugn, 36s. 4 Pennerley, 23s. 6d. 4 West Basset, 10s. 6d.
20 East Langynog, 35 Parys Mountain, 56s. 3d. 20 West Maria, 33s.
10 Eberhardt, 21s. 6d. 10 Pacific, 23s. 6d. 25 West Wheel Lucy, 25s.
10 Emma, 21s. 6d. 25 Roseval Hill, 20s. 10 West Chiverton, 21s. 6d.
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The reports from each of the above mines are of the most encouraging character (see Mining Journal of this day), and the companies being in possession of ample capital to carry on the works in the most energetic manner, there cannot be a doubt of successful results. Early application for shares in the above is advised, for they are sure to command much higher prices than the present.

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PENSTRUTHAL.—The working capital, £50,000, is subscribed. Profits will be made at an early date. Shares should be secured.

EXCELSIOR.—The recent discovery will lay open a quantity of profitable ground. Shares should be bought at present prices.

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BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN advise intending investors in the mines recommended by them to have an independent inspection made by a competent agent before purchasing, as they only recommend legitimate undertakings, and court the fullest enquiry as to the soundness of the properties.

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Eclipse. Pennerley. Buller.
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Cedar Creek. Parys Mountain. West Esgrail Lie.
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IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
THE LONDON STOCK AND SHARE AGENCY, 165, STRAND,
LONDON, recommend the undermentioned mineral properties solely on their merits as good investments, and as mines offering greater inducements than any other such adventurers on the market.

WHEAL MARY. In the parish of St. Dennis, Cornwall, 10,000 shares, present price £2 sellers. There are thousands of tons of the richest tinstuff now laid open and at surface, from the sale of which very large dividends must be realised. It is generally reported that the discovery of tin in this mine is the greatest known for many years past. The property is highly recommended.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

each, and also when they were at 42. He would continue to do the best he could, so long as he merited the confidence of the shareholders.

The meeting then separated.

PERKINS BEACH MINE (LIMITED).

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Monday.

Mr. GEORGE BATTERS in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LIVINGSTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that he regretted to state Sir Edward Walker, the chairman of the company, was prevented by indisposition from presiding upon the present occasion. The meeting, however, was almost formal in its character, inasmuch as at the ordinary meeting, held a few weeks since, it was determined to increase the capital of the company by the creation of new ordinary shares. In accordance with the wishes then expressed, the special meeting had been convened to pass the necessary resolutions. He then proposed that the capital of the company be increased by the creation of 4000 shares of 11 each, 5s. payable on allotment. To suit the convenience of the shareholders it was not proposed to call up the whole amount at once, but by instalments, resolving, however, for the sake of regularity, that no shares shall be transferred until the whole amount was paid. The directors propose that 5s. shall be paid on allotment, 5s. on Aug. 7, 5s. on Nov. 7, and 5s. in February, 1873, making the total amount of 20s. per share. Since the last meeting there had been no material change at the mine, but he could assure the proprietors the new capital would be most carefully dispensed. Mr. Wynne, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Coal Mines, and one of his colleagues, would see that every detail was conducted with the utmost economy, and Mr. Kough also, who was a large shareholder, took an active interest in the management of the mine, and Sir Edward Walker, who was connected with one of the largest lead-smelting firms in the world, had great faith in the mine, and, as the largest shareholder, would take up his proportion of the new shares.

Mr. S. H. KOUGH seconded the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the present monthly cost amounted to about 2600, including merchants' bills, so that, without reckoning anything for returns of lead, the new capital would meet the costs for at least 13 months.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if it were contemplated this additional capital would enable the executive to bring the mine into a paying position?—Mr. WYNNE had no doubt that even with the present discoveries the capital would pay the expenditure for at least two years. He saw no reason to expect that any more capital would be required, as no more expensive machinery was necessary.

The CHAIRMAN said he deferred very much to Mr. Wynne and Mr. Kough, who gave the whole matter a considerable amount of personal attention.

Mr. WYNNE said he was a large shareholder, and if he did not think it worth while he would not bestow so much pains upon it.

The CHAIRMAN said the mine was capable of work, the adit commanding the lead to a very great depth. It was, moreover, a very lightly-watered one.

Mr. KOUGH had the highest opinion of the mine, as his large interest testified.

The CHAIRMAN said the indications were similar to those at Snailbeach and the other mines in the neighbourhood that had turned out such prizes within the last year or two. Snailbeach was one of the oldest mines in the kingdom, and had been profitably worked for nearly a century.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what course it was proposed to adopt with the residue of the new shares in the event of each shareholder not taking his proportion?—The CHAIRMAN said they would be re-offered *pro rata*.

Mr. WYNNE, in reply to a question, stated that they were developing the mine, with the view of making it permanently profitable.

Mr. LIVINGSTON mentioned that applications had been received for 1700 shares in excess, in anticipation of the shares not being taken up.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

CAGLIARI MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of proprietors was held, yesterday, at the offices of the company, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of Mr. Kinsman, who has been sent out to report as to the state of the company's property, and to consider the financial measures to be adopted, in consequence of a sufficient number of the debentures not having been taken up.

The chair was occupied by Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE.

The notice convening the meeting was read by Mr. E. BELLAMY, the secretary.

The CHAIRMAN regretted that the mine was not at the present time in a very flourishing position. The unsatisfactory state of their affairs in regard to their assets and liabilities some time previously had led him to suggest that someone competent to form an opinion should be sent to the mine to report on its condition and prospects, and had been sent in the person of Mr. Kinsman, who had been appointed to that duty.

Mr. Kinsman's report was read, and he stated that the mine was in a very satisfactory position. The unsatisfactory state of their affairs in regard to their assets and liabilities some time previously had led him to suggest that someone competent to form an opinion should be sent to the mine to report on its condition and prospects, and had been sent in the person of Mr. Kinsman, who had been appointed to that duty.

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was resolved to discontinue the same, and that reports in future should be sent direct to the Mining Journal office.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

Original Correspondence.

THE EMMA MINE.

SIR,—I should not have troubled myself to have replied to the letter of Mr. James E. Lyon, published in the Journal of June 8, unless I had ascertained that the inaccurate and unfounded statements contained therein have to some extent compromised the position of a great undertaking. Mr. Moscrop has already exposed this man, and his connection with the Emma Mine. Buying it on speculation and re-selling before he knew what its real value was, he is now inspired with a malignant desire to take from others what he lost by his own want of foresight.

The assertion that Mr. Park offered his shares at 12s., or even below par, is utterly false, whilst he had himself to go to Mr. Park and beg from him shares, upon the ground that he was a ruined man through having sold his shares under their value.

The statement that Senator Stewart had no shares excepting those that he mentions in his letter to you is also untrue; whilst the assertion that Senator Stewart received from Mr. Park 3000 shares as a consideration for his becoming director is as wicked and unblushing a falsehood as his other statements.

The value that ought to be placed upon this man's words can be gauged by the fact that after he had implored Mr. Park to let him have some shares at a certain price, and Mr. Park, with his usual liberal sympathy, had obliged him, the fellow, having once got these shares into his own hands, was enabled to appear on the market as a seller, for the purpose of "bearing" the property.

Sir, this is a serious subject, the bread of widows and orphan children may be depending upon the position which the Emma Mine holds in the share market. The hard-earned savings of small incomes of many who cannot afford to lose them may be depending now upon the same mine. Any depreciation which has occurred was not brought about by any serious disaster to the mine by legitimate means, but simply through the machinations of a set of scoundrels who have taken advantage of a few trifling events to send over here sensational telegrams and write letters to newspapers which have no foundation in fact, and which have only been concocted to damage and depreciate the property of those who have paid for it.

There was a meeting the other day, composed partly of persons of no position, who convened it, partly of a few ill-advised persons who attended to endorse anything they said, and partly of the presence of honest and independent shareholders these gentry did not succeed in their endeavours to carry their resolutions. The worst feature, however, in the case is that this man Lyon, after having continually accepted the hospitality of Mr. Park, after having professed his gratitude to him, and after Mr. Park had behaved with a munificence rarely exhibited, he turned round and concocted these unfounded statements.

Why, if these statements of Lyon's are true, did not he bring them forward when Mr. Park was here? Why did he wait until Mr. Park was 2000 miles away from London before he made these charges? Why did not he when he was at the time, simply because he knew these assertions were not true. He, therefore, waits until his benefactor and patron turns his back, then Lion's courage comes to the fore, and he belies the man that fed him.

If Mr. Park were in this country he could refute these statements of Mr. Lyon's himself; he is absent, however, and in the meantime, on his behalf, I protest against this man traducing the character of men of integrity, responsibility, reputation, and deserved esteem.

As to the meeting convened by Messrs. Groebeker, it is really scarcely worth allusion; they were obliged to confess that they had no interest themselves in the property, and they could not produce a client of theirs who had.

In the value of the Emma I have more faith and confidence than ever, such faith and confidence being founded on well-tested advices, received from men of experience, fidelity, and honour.

June 21.

C. M. FISHER.

SOUTH AURORA MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I have been looking anxiously in the Journal for some statement from the directors as to the progress of this mine. At the last meeting, held on Feb. 23, I understood that by the compromise the vendors agreed to give 50,000 in cash, and an adjoining property, known as the Chloride Flat, represented to be of very great value, and estimated, I believe, as worth 50,000—in all 100,000; with such a property and a large working capital great results were expected, especially by using the Diamond Drill.

I have just heard that a rich body of ore has been discovered on a part of the Chloride Flat, and I was pleased to see this announcement made our shares 12 better. On enquiry at the office of the company, imagine my great astonishment on being told that our manager had let the Chloride Flat property to Mr. Logan for six months (which, I think, is the whole of the working season on the White Pine range), and the company is to have simply one-fifth of the net proceeds. Is not curious—to use a mild term—that a few days after this property was let this rich lode is discovered?

Surely if the manager had been active he would or should have known of the existence of this deposit. Personally, I am not pleased with the circumstances, but, on looking carefully through the Memorandum of Association, I find that the directors have no power to let any part of the company's property. The directors at the meeting complained of their limited powers; if, therefore, the manager has taken upon himself to let this property, and the directors sanction it, it would seem to me a clear case of *ultra vires*, and in my opinion they ought at once to refuse to confirm the letting, and work the mine most vigorously, so as to pay a dividend.

With such a large proprietary as ours, numbering nearly 2000 members, surely the directors ought to keep us better informed of what has been doing the last four months.

I find no directors except one of the vendors has seen the property, and, therefore, a board in London is of little use. Why not have a local board? The work here being merely office routine; or at least let one of the directors proceed to the spot, and remain there until the property is developed by means of the Diamond Drill. We should then have reliable information.

I am a believer in the existence of continuous pockets at deep levels, and with our large working capital we should have the Drill at work, and been down some hundreds of feet by this time had the necessary diligence been used that the circumstances and emergency of the case demanded.

As a large number of the 2000 shareholders are readers of the Mining Journal, I hope the directors will, through your columns, give an account of their stewardship.

AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER.

SOUTH AURORA MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—As one of the purchasers of vendors' shares in the South Aurora Company, I am put into a good deal of excitement by the little paragraph in last week's Journal about this mine. But why should we not have some information from headquarters, instead of being left, as we are, entirely in the dark as to what is doing at the mine? I have been a shareholder more than a year, and have seen nothing in the shape of a balance sheet, or any account whatever of the mine.

RODOLPH.

ROSE UNITED MINES, AND WHEEL PEEVOR.

SIR,—Kindly allow me a small space in the Journal for reply relative to several queries with whom I have not time individually to go into details as to the Wheel Peevor and tin lead running through the Rose United Mines. The mine is situated west of what is termed the great county cross-road, whilst Rose United is situated to the east, the said cross-road dividing the sets, and most unquestionably traverse the whole of the Great North Downs portion of the Rose United Mines set, although quite apart and distinct from the lodes now intended to be operated on as Rose United, they being parallel lodes. The Wheel Peevor and other well-known lodes to the south, which are rich for copper as well as for tin, will be operated on all in good time, either separately or by cross-cuts, as soon as the Great North Downs portion is unwatered.

In fact, there are cross-cuts already put out to within a short distance of these lodes, if my memory serves me right—one at Great North Downs, at the 80, and one at Wheel Rose at the 70—and as these parallel lodes have not been worked below the 40 it is a speculation that may any day considerably enhance the Rose United Mines. And having known the locality for upwards of 40 years, and resided a great portion of that time in the set, I may fearlessly reiterate my opinion that we have one of the finest mineral properties in the county of Cornwall, and it only wants capital and time to develop it to any extent with corresponding profits.—Cornwall, June 21.

W. MICHELL.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see this day's Supplement.]

NEVADA SILVER.—At the recent meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in New York the President, R. W. Raymond, read an interesting paper on the Silver Mines of Nevada, from which we take the following.—The Nevada district stands third in rank of the silver-producing camps of Nevada. During most of the year 1871, and sometimes five, famous combinations of the Rackette and Pitzzy have been in blast. Late last year, and in the earlier months of the present year, the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company discovered immensely valuable and extensive bodies of ore in the Lawton tunnel. Raby Hill is a spur of the diamond range. The openings of the Eureka Consolidated, as well as those of the Richmond and Tip Top, are on the western and the new ones on the eastern slope. The strike of the ore body is nearly east and west, and its dip about 45° to the north-east. For this reason ore was first discovered on the western slope of the hill, where the vein crops out. The Lawton tunnel is now in over 600 feet, and passes 120 feet to the north of the Rackette shaft, between it and the wind-sail shaft. At its end it is in ore. The Rackette shaft is now 175 feet deep, and serves as the main hoisting shaft for the old works. These are the largest extent in broken quartzite. The approach to the vein matter is distinguished by a yellow colour of the first dense, afterwards broken, limestone; next by a stronger impregnation of pulverulent brown and yellow iron ore, and stripes of the first; finally, the ore body proper—brown iron ore, with limy red catenations and bands of carbonate of lead or lead ochre, is reached. While on the western slope, besides the yellow menziesite, large masses of solid carbonate of lead, and so-called "black carbonate," which is probably a new mineral, and little known, were found. The ore encountered on the eastern slope in iron-stained masses, which are poor in lead, are principally highly argilliferous galena and "black carbonate," in lumps and nests of often over 100 lbs. weight. For this reason there is now much more base bullion produced than formerly: 7 tons of ore now produce 1 ton of lead, while formerly it required 10 or 12 tons. At Richmond the best and most profitable smelting works in the State are building energetically. All signs point to the enormous industrial in-

crease during the coming year, especially if capitalists should take up the Nevada Hill Mines. The total product of bullion of the Eureka Consolidated during 1871 was about 3172 tons. The average contents in gold and silver for the whole year product may be estimated as \$250 per ton. Adding \$100 per ton for the whole year, we have a gross value of \$1,110,314.10. The gross value of the total production of silver, and lead during 1871 by the various companies, including the Eureka Consolidated, in Nevada, was \$2,035,588.56; the total quantity of bullion shipped was 5665 tons, of 1074 lbs. All the base metal mines in the district have the same character as those previously described, and vary less in the classes of ores occurring in them than in the size of the ore bodies.

Royal School of Mines, Gernym Street.

[FROM NOTES BY OUR OWN REPORTER.]

LECTURE XXI.—In describing the various modifications of the broad way of working coal, called the long wall system, I have taken it for granted (said Mr. SMYTH) that we are dealing with seams of no great thickness, though I mentioned that other minerals have been worked by it with advantage. But it was in coal seams of moderate thickness, and where there was a considerable amount of rubbish to be stowed away below, that this mode of working originated. I have spoken of several modifications of the system; and, perhaps, ought to mention that in Wales and in some other districts they commence without levels to drive at once from the shaft-foot a line of workings, the roads being secured by pack-walls, and a great amount of savings is thereby effected. In the coal fields of the North of France the same kind of arrangement is frequent; much difficulty, however, being experienced from the great inclination and variation of the position of the seams. This is especially noticeable in the neighbourhood of Charleroi and Liège, where it is usual to give the special names of *plateau* to the flatter part of the seam, and to the rapidly rising part *dressant*. The principal level or road, called *coffre*, is driven in advance of the other roads. When the beds are found to be in a perpendicular position, or nearly so, a system of long wall is used, in which the workings are like the underpopping of our mineral districts; but, after all, long wall, because it gets away the whole of the coal. The Saxon collieries they also carry out this system very well; but, if you want to see Belgium and the North of France, where the country being composed of clay and material it is impossible to leave open any space without timbering, or other means, occasioning great trouble in the execution of the work, and great risk to the persons employed, besides such an expenditure for timber as to interfere with the profits as compared with the collieries in our own country. We have advantages in these respects which should not be overlooked in considering the various systems made from time to time as to the success with which operations of the kind are carried on. In the neighbourhood of Liège, at the great collieries of Serang, this is remarkably the case. They work the coal, which is 18 metres in height, in one face, beginning at the bottom, and working upwards in a series of stages. This is, however, dangerous to the men, because the coal has to be thrown down from the upper stages past those working on the lower ones, a good many accidents occur which, perhaps, may be obviated by more care. Another place the coal is cut into from six to eight or ten steps of considerable length, with sumps put in between the top and bottom levels. Square timber is used, and the support is obtained by a series of uprights, with cap-ropes, the upper ones being based upon the lower ones, the whole of the ground requiring to be protected on both sides. This latter protection is effected by putting in stems (called *timbrage*), and between these are wooden caps which they call *clats*, or *laths* or *struts*, and the ground has to be closed up very closely indeed, in a manner not very common in England. It, however, a good deal resembles what is done in a little corner of Somersetshire, adjoining the Mendips on the north side, at a place called Vobster, where the ground is similar, and where they have to line the face of the laths with brushwood, locally called "rice." These methods, nevertheless, are much better studied in Belgium and in the North of France than in any little isolated district to be found here.

I pass now to the consideration of places where the coal is beyond the ordinary thickness. I have mentioned cases down to 13 in. (and I have seen one case of seam of 11 in. being worked in the district of Radstock), from the more ordinary seams of from 3 ft. to 6 ft. in thickness. Then we have the Barnsley seam, 8 ft. 8 in. in thickness, and in Staffordshire the Broadhurst seam of 11 ft., and where there are 2 or 3 ft. of fire-clay in the middle. I should quite also the seam to be successfully worked, under the management of Mr. Woodhouse, for many years at Church Gresley, where the top coal is got separately, consecutively in the series of processes but after the other. These divisions of seam into parts which have to be broken down separately furnish some important points to look into, must be well considered on all sides to find out which is the best way of working. Seams of more than 6 ft. or 8 ft. are nowhere worked out better than in the North of France. The coal seams of Central France are remarkable for their enormous thickness. In the year 1792 the Government appointed a commission for the purpose of examining these workings and determining what methods should be employed for the removal of the greatest amount of the material with the greatest security for the workmen. As seams increase in size the difficulty of providing against crush, and what our colliers call *Green fires*, that is, spontaneous combustion, increases. Where mechanical pressure occurs through the working away of these large masses the colliers must be prepared for fires of this kind. Where the so-called *Dudley* coal, 35 ft. thick, is worked, the colliers are quite alive to the danger, when the perceive what they call fire-stink, of

to run or leap for their lives. This system has not gone on without remuneration to the coal owners, and they have latterly adopted a better system, both with the coal owners, and the safety of the men. It is similar to long wall mining, and the coal is taken out in two, three, or four lifts. When one lift has been taken out, the roof is allowed to come down over the whole space, and to rest on a half or two-thirds of the coal, and with such success, and with such safety, and with such a greater amount of coal is obtained, and the accidents to human life have been reduced to a remarkable degree.

LIABILITY FOR WATER IN MINES.

the responsibility for the damaging results of work on the mine entailing water into mines there has been no difference of opinion amongst the sufferers. The difficulty has been to convince the liability those who bring about the results. Such a difficulty seems to have been the lot of a defendant in an action tried first before Mr. Justice Lush, whose decision was reviewed in the Court of Exchequer last week, before the Lord Chief Baron, and the plaintiff (Mr. Smith) and the defendant (Mr. Fletcher) are both the owners of adjoining iron mines in Whitehaven. Both had worked to their boundary, and there was communication between them. Fletcher was in the rise, and Smith was in the dip. To get some surface Fletcher had caused accumulation for the water, which soon found its way into his own workings, but afterwards to those of Smith. Again, Smith diverted an old brook course, doubtless with the best intention, and with the object of benefiting Smith; but the new brook, however, and Smith, from this cause also, sustained damage, for a considerable period he was prevented from getting at much of his stone. Mr. Justice Lush threw the responsibility upon Fletcher, and the superior Court has confirmed that decision. Their Lordships held that he was liable for the water that came in through the old brook, and also for the overflowing of the brook. The first difficulty traceable to his acts, the other was due to an artificial accumulation of water. It was no answer to say that the old brook had overflowed under similar circumstances, and that in such cases the results would have been similar. Of this decision much should be taken by mine proprietors. Such differences are constantly cropping up. We know of two identical in almost every respect, which will lead to actions at the ensuing Assizes, in a mining district in Central England.

OUR MINERS' HOMES.

the cottage homes of our English miners are, as a rule, by no means so healthy, nor yet the healthiest, of which our civilisation can boast, and it is to be feared that in many instances the interiors are in keeping with the exteriors. The houses, it is true, are generally in rural or semi-rural spots, the beauties of which are enhanced by the aspens and debris which are connected with them, or by the head-gearing, machinery, and surrounding which mark the situation of our collieries or other mines—although the latter are the principal sources of our country's greatness. It is admitted a freedom and a carelessness amongst the residing in mining villages as to certain sanitary arrangements generally considered essential to health, which under other and totally different circumstances would be commendable; but, seeing that not only infant life in a still greater degree is sacrificed to the most ordinary precautions laid down for the prevention of disease and lessening the rate of mortality, it is certainly surprising that the present state of many places inhabited by the hardest working men should have been allowed to exist. In many of our mining districts there are to be seen long rows of houses with ash-pits, and other abominations within a yard or two of the doors, and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that fever and other diseases in making their appearance in such localities find that preparation has been made for giving them a general welcome and ensuring their speedy propagation. To add to the external generalities of those as well as other diseases, in very many instances it is shown that in the places to which we have alluded there is that internal cleanliness inside the houses necessary for ensuring the health of the inmates, many of whom appear even to think that a wash creates a nuisance instead of tending to abate those which are the most undeniable facts cannot be disputed, and an illustration of the most forcible description has just been brought to light, and will, we believe, be followed by others with a view to an improvement of the dwellings of the mining body. The South Yorkshire Miners' Association, it appears, number about 9000 members, and pays a large sum annually to its sick and disabled, as well as for deaths, and is, of course, interested in keeping those connected with it in health, so they can add to the fund, instead of diminishing it through sickness. Recently the executives of the Association having had their attention drawn to the state of some houses where small-pox had made its appearance, determined to take action in the matter—and that in ensuring greater freedom from disease for the future, a body was formed to the Association, and giving increased comfort to the miners and their families. The first complaint received was from a town about eight miles from Doncaster, named Mexborough, where of some large pottery works, and where about 400 colliers reside. Many of the houses were in a fearful state, and as no had been taken by the local authorities for abating nuisances, it was necessary to require searching for Mr. J. NORMANSELL, the secretary of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, it visited the town a few days ago, and inspected a great many of the houses occupied by the colliers and their families. He found them in a deplorable state, the cesspools and ash-pits being close to the doors, and the sewage matter running over. That there had been much death and other such places was just what might have been expected—there could be no healthy community inhaling such a miasma. It was simply an impossibility. Aided by Mr. POPE, the managing director of the Denaby Main Colliery, Mr. NORMANSELL, it appears, took steps immediately to improve a great many of the houses inside and outside. A body of whitewashers was employed, and the houses were attacked by them, some of the ash-pits, &c., were emptied there and then, whilst steps were taken to enlarge the drainage by throwing two into one, as the only means by which sanitary conditions could be improved. Medical aid was also sent by Mr. NORMANSELL, and arrangements made for calling attention of the Government Department of Health to the present state of the town of Mexborough, with a view to an inspector being sent to make a complete and searching enquiry, to suggest necessary remedies, and how and by whom they are to be carried out. Such an investigation will be made, and that in the course of a few days, the promoters have no doubt, with the result that the authorities of the town will be obliged to adopt such measures as are considered necessary for securing the health of the inmates, without considering the question of cost. The crusade thus entered upon to improve the dwellings of the mining body great credit is due to the executive of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, and it is to be hoped that the example thus followed by similar and other bodies in different parts of the country, and we feel assured that the proprietors of mines will be too glad to aid in such a work. Whilst thus speaking of the state of the town of Mexborough, we think it would be well if some means were devised by which the interiors of the miners' houses could be kept clean and made comfortable, and for that purpose some inducement might be held out so as to ensure them being made more attractive generally. Of course there are many exceptions, and in others the men can boast of their residences being their own choice are undoubted exceptions. Subject to consider is one well worthy the consideration of the public, for it is to be feared that the cheerlessness of, and the few to be found in, many a miner's home sends not a few of the public-house, often causing them to lose a day or two in a matter of importance to his employer, more especially when he is as active as he now is, and we hope the case of Mexborough

is merely the beginning of a movement that will become general, as it is one in which all persons, masters and men, can work together, with credit to themselves, and with untold advantage to hundreds of families.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

SOUTH MERLYN.—The result of deeper workings is, as expected, most satisfactory. A good discovery made last week below the 100 yard level. A cheap shaft.

OLD WHEEL ROSE.—This mine is again to be worked for iron by an industrial company. A lease has been granted by Mr. John Joyce Rogers, of Penrose, to Mr. Whitefield, solicitor, St. Columb, and Mr. Trevena, solicitor, Redruth, for 21 years. This property was formerly held and worked by Mr. Carter, of the St. Columb Bank, who raised large quantities of rich white iron, and whose other mines are now being worked under the able superintendence of Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Roebuck.

BOSCASWELL DOWNS TIN AND COPPER MINES ASSOCIATION (ST. JUST).—The improved condition of these mines continues, and the machinery is in good working order. An excellent month's tin is expected, and as the new whim-engine has arrived at Penzance, whence it will be forwarded to the mines without delay, it will very shortly be at work, and the returns thereby increased. There are at present about 40 tributaries, 9000 tons, surface and underground (owner's men) 140, women and boys 30, on the mines. Increased drawing power is all that is required.

PERIAN WHEEL VYVYAN.—The lode in the shaft still looks very promising. A favourable feature in the fact that some specimens of jasper, intermixed with lead, are being found on the footwall part of the lode, also fine streaks of lead in the mudstone. The stratum is favourable blue ground, and the agents have every confidence that in depth the lode will be highly productive.

GOVERNMENT AIDS TO SCIENCE IN AMERICA.—There appears, it is remarked, to be a growing tendency in Congress to be judiciously liberal in aiding the systematic exploration of the great country in its charge, and the application of science to its government, and indirectly to its development. The votes connected with mining and metallurgical interests, although small in comparison with the importance of those interests for ensuring the prosperity of the country, are by no means insignificant. The grant of \$75,000 for the continuance of Dr. Hayden's geological surveys of the territories is highly commendable. The last report of Dr. Hayden covers a portion of the now famous Yellowstone region, and describes with fidelity the wonders of Nature which there abound. Dr. Hayden's discoveries and collections have thrown much light upon a new and fascinating chapter in geology—the history of the American Continent. Similarly interesting though less fruitful of results, is Powell's exploration of the Colorado canon and its branches, for which \$20,000 have been voted; this work is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. The volumes on the Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel is a sufficient justification for the \$75,000 for the continuance of the military surveys. The collection of statistics of mines and mining is set down for \$15,000, which, although small, is half as much as was appropriated to the same department in several of the preceding years, and must, therefore, be considered as a gratifying advance. Considering these and many other votes for securing for the nation sound scientific knowledge, it is very truly said that scarcely any other Government can present, on the whole, a better record.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Mr. F. JONES, of Middlesbrough, melts the oxides of iron, which may consist of iron ore of any kind, or slags or cinders, produced from the making of malleable or wrought, or the melting of cast-iron, in a cupola or other suitable furnace; and if the designs to reduce the oxides into metal in the melting-furnace he then forces by pressure, produced by retort, gas-producer, or blast, carbonated gases through the melted oxides, until the metal is obtained; but if he chooses to deoxidise the melted oxide in a separate vessel, such as, or similar to, the known Bessemer converter, he then taps, or runs out, the molten oxide into such converter, and forces the carbonated gases through the molten oxide. If the oxides of iron, or the iron when melted, contain impurities, such as sulphur, phosphorus, or other deleterious ingredients, he uses with the carbonated gases either chlorine fluoride oxides, or salts, either separately or combined, according to the nature of the deleterious matters, for the purpose of driving them off, and obtaining pig-iron of good quality.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-ENGINES.—The invention of Messrs. LEPON and MURPHY, relates to a new system of steam distribution, in which the slide valve is not employed, operated directly by the steam instead of from the driving shaft. Four distinct slide valves are used (two for the live steam and two for the exhaust) provided with pistons, the supply of steam to which for working the slide valves is regulated by a "distributor" valve, operated by a cam mounted on the governor spindle, there being three distributors in all, two for the inlet and one for the exhausts. The cut off is also regulated by the governor by means of the cams above referred to.

TREASAVAN MINE.—The most extraordinary collapse that has occurred for many years is that of Treasavan. A few months since these shares were selling freely at 65s. and 70s. each. There were sellers on Wednesday at 4s. 10s., with a call of 4s. per share, made on Friday last, paid. A regular change has also taken place in the management. At the account, on June 14, a call of 4s. per share was made. Mr. Michell resigned the purchase, the agent's services were dispensed with, and another was appointed. The new dressing-floors and calender, that have cost so much money in laying out, are condemned, and are to be taken up. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Heynes, Best, and Cunhaek (of Helston), and the Rev. G. T. Bull (of Camborne). A correspondent writes:—"Treasavan has been from time to time loudly applauded by the then shareholders. How many of those worthies are shareholders at the present time, and what has been the results from the great deposits of tin reported at various times? Thus far it has proved an imagination. No agent, let him be ever so clever, can get tin out of ironstone. Can it be true that only 15s. a ton could be obtained for one parcel of tin when the standard was 85s.?" On Wednesday evening a less despondent feeling prevailed, and shares were dealt in at 9s. and 10s.—West Briton.

THE NORTHERN TITANIC IRON ORE AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

Payable 20s. on application, £2 on allotment, £3 in two months, £2 in four months, and £2 in six months.

Shares may be paid up in full, and 5 per cent. interest will be allowed on the calls paid in advance.

Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. ADAMSON, Esq. (Messrs. Adamson and Ronaldson), 1, Leadenhall-street, Shipowners.

WILLIAM AUSTIN, Esq., Chairman of the Russian Ironworks Company.

HENRY T. BALFOUR, Esq. (Messrs. H. Balfour and Co.), No. 6, New Broad-street, and Leven Ironworks, Fife-shire.

Major-General F. C. COTTON, C.S.I., late Royal Madras Engineers, 72, Euston-road, London.

MICHAEL SARSON, Esq., The Elms, Wandsworth-common, S.W.

THOMAS S. WEBB, Esq., 85, Gracechurch-street, E.C. (late Manager of the Norwegian Titanic Ironworks, Norder), Managing Director.

BANKERS—THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. JAMES TAYLOR, MASON, and TAYLOR, 15, Fumival's-Inn, E.C.

BROKER—FREDERICK A. HELPS, Esq., 9, Cornhill, E.C.

SECRETARY—S. J. GREEN, Esq.

OFFICES—23, MARTIN'S-LANE, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.—This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working a fine titanic iron ore property in the West of Norway; to ship iron ore for smelting in the company's furnaces in England, and also for sale to ironmasters in England and elsewhere; and to erect furnaces and smelt ore on the company's land in Norway, should it hereafter be considered desirable to do so.

DESCRIPTION.—The Norwegian property consists of six immense mountain loaves of titanic iron ore, situated at Solhelt and Solmer, in the parishes of Orskog and Skodje, distant about 26 miles from the town of Alesund, on the west coast of Norway. A fjord, of great depth of water, lies at the foot of the mountain; it is open at all seasons, and so well situated that vessels of large tonnage can be loaded at the company's wharves within 90 yards of the mountain. The English property consists of two blast-furnaces, engines, coke ovens, and necessary offices and appliances on the banks of the Tyne, to which it has a frontage of 290 ft., with 12 ft. depth of water at low tides; it is five acres in extent, and a branch of the North Eastern Railway runs through the property to the company's wharf; the situation is admirable for the reception of ores per ship and for inland communication; it is held on lease for an unexpired term of 28 years (renewable), at the low ground-rent of 180s. per annum.

The ore is one of the finest description yet procured in Norway.

By analysis made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, of London, it is found to contain 43 per cent. of metallic iron, and is free from sulphur and phosphorus. In few instances has titanic iron ore of the same purity equalled this yield.

The Mode of Operations, The Cost of Production of Ore, The Value of Produce, The Profit, The Balance Sheet of One Year's Working, The Outlay, And the Estimated Dividend,

are particularly described in the prospectus, showing the net profit, after payment of all expenses for one year, when in full work, to be £28,750, and with the extremely limited sale of only 500 tons of ore per week.

CONTRACTS.—The only contracts entered into on behalf of the company up to this date are dated respectively the 18th day of April, 1872, and 11th day of June, 1872: the first being made between James Mackintosh of the one part, and Francis Gwynne Wheatley, for and on behalf of the company of the other part; and the second being made between James Mackintosh of the one part, and the company of the other part.

No allotment of shares will be made unless 4500 shares at the least are applied for, and if no allotment is made, the deposits will be returned in full, without any deduction for expenses.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and terms of the said contract, may be seen at the offices of the company's solicitors. Prospectuses, with full reports, and forms of applications for shares, can be obtained at the bankers, brokers, and solicitors of the company, and of the secretary, at the company's offices, 23, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

Notwithstanding the reports received, the directors deemed it desirable for their further satisfaction, that one of their number should personally inspect the properties in Norway. Mr. Balfour accordingly proceeded to Norway for that purpose, and has reported very favourably on the property.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—H. Francis, June 20: Since my last report we have been engaged with two men shooting down the lode on the south side of the level east from Rule's cross cut from deep adit, and have found the lode, so far as then down, to be thickly spotted with lead ore. The lode in the steps in the back and south side of the deep adit have much improved, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. These steps are in a line with the winze sinking under No. 2 adit. The lode in the winze sinking under No. 2 adit does not look so well as it did; it now yields about 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. On the north side of No. 2 adit, 26 fms. east of winze, we have a fine strong lode, 15 ft. wide, containing a very good mixture of ore throughout. These steps never looked better than today, and will yield 1 ton of lead ore per cubic fathom. In the cross-cut north from the deep adit, west from the eastern side of the hill, we have met with a good deal of quartz and trapstone, and, from present appearances, I am inclined to believe we shall soon meet with easier ground for driving.

ALTY CRIB.—James Clint, June 19: The stuff in the 20 west is completed, and the men have resumed work at the steps. In the winze from the 20 to the 25 east we have started to stop back to rise, and are taking out very good ore. The end of the 30 west continues to look very favourable, and in the 40 west the lode standing promises well when taken down. All other parts of the mine are looking well, and work is progressing satisfactorily. Two men have been sent to try and discover the rich steel ore lode that so much valuable ore was taken from by the old miners on tribute. I am having the dressed ore carried to Aberystwith, via Llanfyllan; it will be some days before the whole of it can be got down in readiness for sampling.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, June 20: The winze in the 75 west is communicated to the 90 fm. level. This winze has well ventilated the western part of the mine and laid open an extensive piece of profitable ground, which can now be stepped to advantage. The men of this winze are put to resume the sinking of the winze in the 75 east, which is just in advance of the 90 east. The lode in the different levels will be taken down and fully reported on next week. The outward appearance of several of the ends is very promising.

BLUE HILLS.—(Special Report)—W. Rich, June 13: Joy shaft, on the Wheal Betsy lode, is 6 fms. under adit. The last 3 or 4 fms. sinking the lode has been very rich. At the deepest point it is 4 cwt. 5 lb. while, worth 50s. per fathom. There is a good lode of tin standing east and west of shaft, and a very fine cross-course some 6 fms. west. The tin will, doubtless, hold good to the cross-course or beyond. East of the shaft the lode has been understepped about 6 fms. deep, and fully 20 fms. long, of which no information can be obtained, written or verbal. It appears, however, the old workers just got down on the sheet of tin by means of wood-ladders, some of which are still to be seen on the spot. Seeing the good shoot of tin in the shaft in connection with the old works referred to, there is every reason to expect a good run of tin ground under the old stop east. The 13 has been driven to the 100 fm. level, on what has been considered to be the Wheal Betsy lode. This end is now just opposite the Joy shaft, from drillings recently made. This level has been driven on a branch north of the main lode. At the adit it can be seen where this branch split off, and dipped away at a greater angle. A cross-cut at the 13 will, I think, intersect the main lode by driving south some 7 or 8 fms., and which will probably take about three months to accomplish. This 13 fm. level is really some 7 or 8 fms. deeper than Joy shaft, and will give fully 8 ft., measured on the line of the lode. The Wheal Betsy lode is almost entirely in new ground, having about three-fourths of a mile on its course, and as yet only 10 fms. deep at Joy shaft. This is a most important point in the future of the mine, and is likely to open out well. The Wheal Kitty lode has just been discovered at surface, about half a mile south of Blue Hills engine-shaft. This is a most promising lode, and has been opened on 3 or 4 fms., and already yields capital stones of copper and tin. It has an underlie north. The copper in the lode, its dip, position, and general appearance are characteristic of the Wheal Kitty main lode. By driving the adit 40 fms. I should say 30 fms. of high ground will be gained. This is a first rate speculation to urge on the adit on the course of the lode. No machinery will be required for some time, and there is nearly a mile in length east on its course.

BOM.—W. T. Harris, J. Lean, June 19: Engine-shaft. We have again to report fair progress made in clearing and securing below the 100 fm. level 12½ fathoms having been now completed, and we calculate reaching the 115 by the end of this month. All other points of operations are without change to notice. A full report shall be sent you in time for the general meeting next week.

BRONFLOYD.—John Davis, June 19: Engine Shaft, North Lode: The lode in the 66, west of the cross-cut, now produces 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The shaftmen say that the lode is stronger than it proved to be over the same point in the 84. The lode behind the end of the 84 west is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. Blackstone's cross-cut is in 13½ fms. from the north wall of this lode, and it is still in a strong and hard lode, yielding with lead ore. The steps over the 84, west of No. 1 winze, yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 73 end west, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The steps over the 73, and behind the end, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The steps over the same level, east of No. 3 shaft, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The steps over the 63, west of cross-cut, yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. The steps over the same level, east of cross-cut, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are yielding their usual quantities of lead ore, and the aspect of the mine is, upon the whole, very promising indeed. It is evident that the lode is getting wider as the mine gains depth, and judging by the appearances of the ore from the lowest workings, the quality of the ore is improving as well. The machinery is in good working order.

BRYNAMBOR.—George Spargo, June 19: The 22 is extended east of the shaft 18 fms. 2 ft., the lode in which during the past week has slightly improved in appearance, with every sign of a further improvement. The rise in the back of this level is risen 1 fathom 1 foot. The lode at this point continues of the same character and value as last reported. We have commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of the 12, and are already down 3 ft. 6 in. The lode, so far as sunk through, yields fully 6 cwt. of lead ore to the fathom. As soon as this winze is communicated to the rise we shall have good ventilation in the bottom levels, when operations can be carried on with more speed, as well as enable us to stop at a much cheaper rate. Other parts of the mine are without alteration, and the machinery continues to work well.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—J. Rawlings, June 17: Driving east at footway shaft the lode is composed of very hard capel, kindly for tin. The steps in the back of the same level continues to produce good work for tin. Driving west at Peter's shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, very kindly for tin. Driving east at engine-shaft there is no change. The winze where we holed to the old workings I shall set to drive tomorrow. No other change in the mine.

CAEGYNON.—T. Hodge, June 15: (Special Report.) In the 70 fm. level north cross-cut we have reached the wall of the south lode, it appears to be hard, and letting out much water; it will take some few days before I shall be able to see anything of its appearance or character; set to two men, at 12½ per fathom.—North Lode: In the 60 end west we have not yet got off the influence of the cross-measure of ground lately passed through; the lode continues in a disordered state, and letting out much water; this level so far has been very disappointing; set to two men, at 9s. per fathom. Jenkin's winze, sinking below the 50 west level, is about 7 fms. behind the cross-cut, it is down 4 fms. 0 ft. 11 in.; the lode in which is hard and poor; this winze was commenced in a good leady lode, but failed in depth, therefore seeing the 60 end several fathoms in advance I have thought proper to suspend it, and when the level is sufficiently drained will commence another winze about 15 fms. further west. In the 50 end west we have a large lode, yielding blende and lead; set to two men, at 11s. per fathom. The steps in the bottom of the 40 fm. level, to four men, at 4s. 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth about 8s. per fathom.—South Lode: In the 30 south cross-cut we are not yet through the lode, but expecting to reach the south wall daily; set to four men, at 7s. per fathom. Davies's winze below the 20 west level is down 6 fms. 2 ft. 4 in.; the lode in which is hard and poor; this winze was commenced in a good leady lode, but failed in depth, therefore seeing the 60 end several fathoms in advance I have thought proper to suspend it, and when the level is sufficiently drained will commence another winze about 15 fms. further west. In the 50 end west we have a large lode, yielding blende and lead; set to two men, at 11s. per fathom. 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over this level will yield from 16 to 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 50 west is small and disordered, but showing a little ore occasionally. In the 50 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, of a promising appearance, and contains strong spots of ore. The lode in the 50 east yields 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. Our drawing has been much impeded lately, owing to the chain (which is much worn) breaking and damaging the shaft considerably, and we were compelled to order a new one, which we expect will be on the mine in a few days. The drawing, dressing, &c., is now going on regularly.

CENTRAL VAN.—J. P. Roach, June 20: The engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking. It is now 13 fms. 3 ft. in depth. The hot and sultry weather we have within these last few days experienced has caused the air to become very impure in the shaft. The men complain of it very much. We shall be obliged to get some air-pipes made and fixed there to convey a current of fresh air to the bottom. These I will order from the foundry tonight, and get fixed as soon as possible. It will greatly facilitate the sinking. Lively's cross-cut is extended 16 fms. 3 ft. There is a quantity of water we are nearing on from the forebrest. I consider this a very favourable omen that we are nearing on from the forebrest. We have driven north on the lode discovered in cross-cut about 5 ft. by two men. The lode is still in a regular wall, underlying south 2 ft. per fathom, & thereabouts. The lode is still in a disordered state, owing to its close proximity to surface. I am glad to say our engine and gear attached thereto for drawing purposes now work remarkably well.

CRENVER AND WHEEL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Kitto, June 17: Sturt's Engine-Shaft: In the rise in the back of the 203 west, against St. George's shaft, the sumpmen have holed to a borer-hole in the bottom of the shaft, and let down the water; there is now standing from 3 to 4 feet of ground between the shaft and rise, which we intend to clear out. The lode in the 160 fm. level end east the lode is 15 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and has a kindly appearance for further improvement. In the 120 fm. level end east the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 5½ per fathom for tin and copper ore. In the 120 fm. level end west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth from 15 to 20½ per fathom for tin and copper ore. Pelly's Engine-Shaft: In the 234 fm. level end west there has been no lode taken down for the month, but it will be done by next Saturday. In the 220 fm. level end west the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 20½ per fathom for tin and copper ore, and likely to further improve. In the 220 and 210 fm. levels end east there is no change to report. Blewitt's Shaft: In the 210 the men have finished cutting the pit, and will begin to-day to drive west. Richards's Shaft: In the 150 fm. level end west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, the whole being saving work for the stamps. Yates's Shaft: The water is drained to the 95 fm. level, and the men are now engaged in clearing it below the 70 fm. level. We have heard that there is some copper ore ground level standing about this shaft by the old workers; it was then drained by virtue of flat-rods, but we have driven a cross cut 14 fms., and have unwatered this part of their mine; this will also facilitate the drawing of stuff from the western ground. There is no change in any other of our pitwork operations. It being our setting on Saturday, a full report shall be sent next week.

DEER PARK.—J. Bucknell, June 19: The shaftmen have sunk 8 ft. in the past week; total depth, 9 fms. 2 ft.; the ground continues of the same nature. Deep Adit: During the past week the men have driven 5 ft. in the lode. Since we last crossed out through the lode 3 fms. it is not quite so good as it has been; it is on account of a hard bar or layer of capel that crosses the lode. This is not unusual, and frequently occurs in the richest lodes; and it is probable in a few feet the lode will be as good as ever. The Rise: The men have risen 5 ft. during the past week; total height, 6 fms. 4 in. No. 5 Adit: The men have driven 5 ft. during the past week. We have interested the counter-lode, I will give you full particulars in my next report. Wheel-Pit: The men will complete their work to-day. We have set the walling to the masons, who will commence their work to-morrow. We have employed at surface two carpenters, two sawyers, one smith and striker, four labourers raising and loading sand, and three men building a dry key-wall for the dressing-floors, &c.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLS.—June 20: We are getting everything on the mine for the pitwork, and shall work to-day and night to get it all complete.

DOLVEN CONSOLS.—David Evans, June 19: Settings for June: Western Main Adit: Six men to drive east on the course of the lode at 1408. per fathom. Since my last report we have opened a cross-cut through the lode, and found it to be about 9 ft. wide, composed of light blue kilaas, spar, and spots of lead ore throughout. The end is looking very promising again this week; as we gain back the lode is getting more consolidated, and more promising for lead ore. Eastern Main Adit: Six men to drive west on the course of the lode at 1208. per fathom. The lode in the end is not without change, the ground is getting lighter.

EAST BOSCAWELL.—W. Eddy, June 19: Yesterday dropped the drawing-lift 9 fms. (six pumps) below the 100. At surface the masons are building stamps loading, and the carpenters are engaged on the necessary work required for the 16 level stamps; these will be ready to-day. We have two patent dressing machines completed, and shall commence to erect them next week.

EAST CARADON.—John Truscott, June 19: Cauter Lode: The 115 east is worth 5½ per fathom. Child's Lode, south part: In the 80 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, spotted with copper ore. The 70 east is worth 8½ per fathom. The ground in the 100 cross-cut south, and 90 cross-cut north, continues as for some time past. Second Lode: The shaft is completed to the 100, where we have commenced driving east and west on course of the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, spotted with munda and ore. Marke's Lode: In the shaft sinking below the 60 it is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, pyrite, and munda, with occasional spots of ore. All other points without change since last reported.

EAST RHIDDEALOG.—J. Dunkin, June 20: In the 15 fm. level east, on Rhiddealog engine lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, a very fine-looking lode, and producing small ribs of solid lead ore. In the deep level, on new south lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, soft spar, and producing good stones of lead ore. In the deep level, on new lode, the lode continues to be large, and is mixed with lead ore, and, from appearances, I believe we shall soon have a good lode in this part of the mine.

EAST BERTON.—Wm. Pascoe, Henry Arthur, June 20: In the 84, west of Cartwright's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 48, east of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with a little ore, but not enough to value. In the sink below the 34, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 30½ per fathom. There is no particular alteration at Basset's engine-shaft since our last report. In the 46, east of Basset's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with spots of ore. In the 46, east of cross-cut, on the south lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, but not to value. In the 20, west of Basset's shaft, on the north part, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and munda, with a little copper ore.

EAST TRELEIGH WOOD.—June 20: In clearing up the shaft, on Wheel Prussia lode, we find some good stones of tin in the refuse, and expect that we are now very near the bottom of the old men's workings. We are preparing the south shaft for continuing the clearing of the deep adit level south, in order to extend it towards Treleigh Wood lode as rapidly as possible.

EAST WHEEL GREENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 20: The slope below the 75 is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 75 east is 3 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom; the slope above this level is 2 feet wide, and worth 2 to 2½ tons copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 65 east is worth 3½ per fathom for copper and tin. The lode in the 55 east is 3 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrell, June 19: There is no alteration in the 90 west since last week. In the wine below the 80 west the tin ground is lengthening as we get deeper.

ESGAR LEE.—J. Williams, June 18: I regret to inform you that the 34 west keeps poor; the lode is all the width of the end, composed of clay-slate, spar, and spots of blende; the lode is very wet, ugly, and spare for driving, but I should remark that the ground here is very changeable. The lode in the slopes over the back of this level, 17 fathoms west of the cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes over the back of ditto, 7 fathoms west of the cross-cut, varies from 6 to 9 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The wine sinking below the 22 has been communicated, giving us good ventilation in this part of the mine; these men will now be put to slope in the back of the 34. The lode in the slope in the bottom of the 22, east of the cross-cut, is 7 ft. wide, worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 22, west of the cross-cut, has been suspended, and these men are now sinking a wine below the same within about 4 fathoms of the present forebrest; the lode here is 6 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom in the slopes over the back of this level, 40 fathoms west of the cross-cut, is 6 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes over the back of ditto, 25 fms. west of the cross-cut, is 15 ft. wide, and worth from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes over the back of the 10, east of the ladder wine, is 7 feet wide, and worth from 10 to 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In extending the cross-cut south of Eliza shaft we have found many branches of spar, varying from 4 to 8 in. in width, crossing the end, making away towards the lode; the men are working with spirit. The weather is now fine for all surface operations, and we are doing our best towards the summering, and taking place on Tuesday next.

EXCELSIOR.—G. Rickard, June 19: From all appearances, we have cut through the lode at the bottom of the new shaft, and find it full 12 ft. wide the eastern side of the cross-cut, but not quite so large the western side, producing good work for tin throughout. We have resumed the sinking of the shaft on the south part of the lode, but find the influx of water is so great that our progress is very much retarded. It, however, continues to yield good work for tin. The ground in the adit level cross-cut driving towards the main lode continues favourable for progress, and every exertion is being made to reach the lode as early as possible.

FLORENCE AND WILKIN.—W. Verran, June 20: In driving the 45 fathom level, south of Saw's shaft, by the side of the lead lode, we are still making good progress, and have just cut through a small branch of quartz, intermixed with munda, and hope soon to intersect the copper lode. The slopes in the back of the 35 fm. level, east and west of shaft, are still producing good work, and likely to continue to yield good quantities of copper ore and munda for some time to come; and by working deeper levels, which will be done immediately, the returns will probably be considerably increased. We are taking down a piece of lode in the 20, east of Saw's shaft, which is producing good stones of ore. In the bottom level, east of Verran's shaft, the lode has not been taken down since last report, but will be the early part of next week, and there is every prospect of it being equal in value to the last taking down, when it was over 20½ per fathom; we look forward here to a long run of productive ground. We have resumed the sinking of Pengelly shaft on the great go-san lode, and have scarcely any water to contend with; we hope, now that we have a whim erected, to make rapid dispatch during the summer months in developing this large and promising lode, which is likely to produce large quantities of copper ore at no great depth, while at the same time the sinking of this shaft will greatly facilitate the development of the lead lode, which is dipping towards it. We are busily engaged in dressing another parcel of ore from the sampling in July, which will be of better quality than the last, as the ore from the eastern part of the mine is comparatively free from munda. On the whole, our prospects for a good and permanent mine are brighter than ever.

FLORENCE.—Peter Floyd, John Searle, June 19: Walter's Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 20, driving east of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 13½ per fathom. The slopes in back of the 20, both east and west of Saund's mill, are worth in the aggregate 10½ per fathom. The lode in the slopes below this level is worth 10½ per fathom; we expect to cut the lode in the 30 cross-cut in about a week from this time, and from the appearance of the ground, and branches we are meeting with, we have every reason to say we shall have a productive one when reached. Eliza's Engine-Shaft: In the 20, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5½ per fathom. In the 10, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8½ per fathom; driving by four men, at 3½ per fathom. In the deep adit, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6½ per fathom; driving by eight men, at 3½ tons per fathom. In the cross-cut driving north we are progressing favourably, and ground easy; driving at 40½ per fathom. We have four tribute pitches working in this part of the mine, at an average of 11s. 6d. in 12.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addams, June 19: We have not yet been able to resume the 130 fm. level north, from want of men. We have, however, commenced to clear up the 145 north, for the purpose of putting it in a good state of repair. The 115 fm. level north is being driven by the side of the lode, and the ground is without particular change since the drainage in this direction was resumed. The lode in the 100 fm. level has not yet become very productive, but it has a very good appearance, and, therefore, we think it will soon improve. We are engaged clearing the 84 fm. level north, and making the necessary preparations to commence a wine in the bottom of this level to communicate with the 100, to ventilate the latter, and prove the value of the ground between; this has now become essential, as the 100 end is now getting a long distance from the last wine; no time shall be lost in attaining this object. In the 30 fm. level, driving north from engine-shaft, on the east side, a slide or heave has taken place, which we think is the cause in the level below (the 45), and will, no doubt, be so here. An air machine has now become necessary to extend this end; we shall, therefore, attach one to our engine at once, and it is almost ready for the purpose. All other parts of the mine are without any change to report.

FURZE HILL (Tin).—W. Doidge, June 20: The water has been forked to the bottom of the mine. The shaftmen are now easing and dividing the shaft from the 40 to the 54, and will immediately this work is completed commence clearing and securing the levels.

GAWTON COPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., June 15: The part of the lode east of the 108, east of King's engine-shaft, is 7 feet wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, and still more looking kindly to the south, which we purpose taking down as soon as the ground is sufficiently drained. The lode in the slope in the back of the 105, is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. We are putting up a rise in the back of this level, on the flookan part of the lode, to communicate with the wine sunk below the 95, which will improve the ventilation and facilitate our operations in stopping away the ore part of the lode below the level above. The lode in the 95, east of said shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 95, is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 82 east is improving in character, yielding fine stones of ore. The lode in the 70 east is looking kindly, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The ground in the wine sinking below the 70 is without change. The lode in the slopes, both east and west of William's wine, below the 70, are worth 8 and 6 tons of ore per fathom. All other parts of operations are without change.

GEM.—R. Unsworth, June 19: There is no alteration to notice since last report. The shaftmen are busily engaged in fixing bearers and clsters to put the lift in; as soon as this is done we shall commence sinking the shaft again with all possible speed. We are making every preparation for putting on the skip-road for drawing stuff; as soon as this is done I hope to be in a position to set the other six heads of stamps to work. Also putting in tramway at the 20; this will save great expense in haulage, and will be finished to-morrow.

GLAMORGANSIRE.—W. Foss, June 19: The engine-shaft is being sunk with regularity, and making good progress. There is no change in the lode since my last report.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, June 18: Harvey's lode, in the 65 east, is worth 15½ per fathom. The wine below this end, in the bottom of the 52, is now down to the 65, and we are now driving east from it, to hole; lode worth 30½ per fathom. We expect to hole this piece of ground in about a fortnight. The 52 east is worth 20½ per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is still going up by the side of the lode, our object being to hole to the 45 as early as possible. The 45 east is being cut through the capels of the lode; we think the ore part of the lode is standing to the south; a few days will prove this. The 25 west is worth 15½ per fathom. The 15 west is worth 8½ per fathom. The slopes on this lode continue to produce good quality ore, and are looking well. Caunter Lode: The slope in the bottom of the 78 is worth 6½ per fathom. The slope in the bottom of the 65 is worth 6½ per fathom. The rise in the back of the 52 is worth 5½ per fathom. We are pushing on the 75 cross-cut, to get under the ore on Harvey's, as fast as possible.

GOUGHAN.—June 18: The lode in the 110, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 105, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 100, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 95, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 90, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 85, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 75, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 65, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 60, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 55, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 45, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 40, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 35, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 30, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 25, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 20, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 15, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 10, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 5, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 0, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom.

GORSIEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—June 20: The adit level has been re-set to eight men, at 70s. per yard; the water that is coming from the forebrest is washing up some nice specimens of ore. The cross-cut in the Merilyn vein has been extended since the setting down of the shaft, re-set to eight men, at 4½ per yard. Hughes's shaft during the month has been sunk 8 yards, re-set to four men, at 3½ per yard; most promising ground here. Everything is being urged forward.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, June 19: The lode in the 110 fm. level end north, and in the north shaft sinking below, is much as last reported, worth about 1 ton of lead per fathom. The 96 fm. level sump is worth 1 ton per fathom, and the slope in the roof about 25 cwt.; and the two slopes in the roof of the 73 are worth about 1 ton of ore per fathom.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, June 15: The water at the old engine-shaft has gone down 6 ft. since last Saturday, it now being 6½ fms. below the bottom of the perpendicular shaft. Dumbly and Penn people, I understand, have made another drop of their lift yesterday of 6 fms. The lode in the rise above the adit level is about 15 in. wide, composed of flookan, munda, and kilaas.

GREAT ROCK.—Capt. J. Kemp, June 20: The lode in the 38 fm. level is becoming very wet, which, I think, is a good indication. The 12 fm. level is much the same as last reported. The slopes behind this end are producing some good stones of lead. There is no alteration to notice.

GREEN HURTH.—Wm. Vipond, June 17: The new south end, the slope, and the east branch all continue as good as ever; these workings have never been better than at present. The men brought six "house" from the slope on Friday, and the dressing master says they contained fully nine fine (3 tons 12 cwt.) of lead ore. We have nothing new in the cross-cut or the north end yet, and the low level is without change. The ore continues to go off to Alston as fast as the lowways can get it across the Fell to Crookburn; it will take them three weeks to clear out all we have now ready. They got between 60 and 80 bings away last week. I am glad to say that we shall now get a cross-cut driven at the north end, and also Annie's vein put away, as miners are not so difficult to obtain as they were a few months back. We are also getting on better with the road making.

GRINN.—J. Richards, June 20: In the 140 west the lode continues large, 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, munda, capel, peach, and both tin and copper ores, and is still very promising. In the 120 west a portion of the lode is being carried, 3 ft. wide, which is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and is also very healthy. In the 120 west, east of Griffin's wine, the portion of the lode being carried is still worth 25½ per fathom. In the 120, west of Griffin's wine, for the part carried (5 ft. wide) the lode is a fine course of ore, worth fully 60½ per fathom, and there can be no doubt that a large, and probably the most productive part of the lode is still standing to the north. In the 110 west we are driving by the lode, and the ground admits of fair progress being made. In the 100 west, east of Griffin's wine, the lode is still a fine course of ore, worth 80½ per fathom. The lode in the slope in the back of the 110 west is worth 12½ per fathom.

KESWICK UNITED.—William Francis, June 20: The present position and prospects of this undertaking guarantee me in stating that it will soon become one of the most valuable properties in this county, and that is my reason for saying in my last that the fewer shareholders the better for the present. The new cauter lode at Ladstock Mine, forming a regular line of junction with our other main lodes south-east from the new engine-shaft, all of which I regard as the most important points that are being worked in this mining, observing the prospects which are presented by the new lode in Thornthwaite Mine, which have not been cut in this shaft, and the line of junctions formed by the new cauter lode with all the main lodes north of the shaft, which cannot fail to produce good results, and thereby greatly enhancing the value of the property. We have also the Rachel Wood Mine, which can be unwatered by adit levels to a great depth. The new engine-shaft at Ladstock will command that part of the property, and will open out the whole of the junctions on the line of cauter lodes. I would recommend that the water be drained at the Thornthwaite Mine, and cross-cuts put out on each side of the shaft to cut the new levels at once. I consider we have one of the most valuable properties in the county.

KING ARTHUR.—Capt. Hitchens, June 19: Since the report sent you on June 5 the shaft has been sunk about 10 feet; for the last 6 feet we have only carried the south portion, or footwall part of the lode, as it makes a greater underlie, and would give us a great deal of trouble in keeping our shaft in proper order. The portion of the lode taken down contains flookan, munda, quartz, and some stones of lead, copper, and blende; after another fathom of sinking we intend cutting through the lode to north wall, when a report of its contents shall be sent you. The ground round the lode is the same as last reported—a nice clay-slate, congenial for the production of ore, and without any misapprehension good progress will be made in sinking. In the eastern adit, on No. 2 lode, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of much munda, with good saving work for copper. The machinery continues to work well, and the water in the shaft just about the same as ever; no increase to notice. The turbine is being fixed as fast as we can. At surface the office, smith's shop, house for pitman, powder stores, &c., are completed.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—J. Curtis, June 17: Setting Report: The 30 to drive east of Wilson's engine shaft by four men, at 4½ lbs. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 6½ per fathom. The 30 to drive west of Wilson's engine shaft by four men, at 10½ per fathom; lode 18 in. wide, producing tin, but not much to value. The 20 to drive east of Wilson's engine shaft by four men, at 2½ per fathom; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 8½ per fathom. The rise in the back of this level by four men, at 2½ lbs. per fathom; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 7½ per fathom. Slope in the back of the 30, east of Wilson's engine shaft, by four men; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 4½ per fathom, stopping at 40s. per fathom. Slope in the back of the 20 by two men, at 2½ per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, and worth 3½ per fathom. The 10 to drive west of Bastian's flat-roof shaft, by four men, at 3½ per fathom; lode 10 in. wide, worth 4½ per fathom. The 10 to drive east of Bastian's flat-roof shaft by five men, at 3½ per fathom; lode 5 in. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The rise in the back of the adit level, west of Dinal's shaft, on the rise, by four men; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 4½ per fathom. We have ten tributaries, varying from 13s. 4d. to 16s. in 12, at 60d. per ton. The water is so much abated that we are obliged to drop a lift in an old shaft to get water for dressing purposes.

LLANARMON.—A. Ede, June 19: The progress made in sinking the sump below the 65 fm. level since last report has been slow, on account of the increase of water; but in what has been sunk the lode looks very encouraging, producing lead ore and blende, but not sufficient to value. There is no change in the 66 fathom level, driving west of engine-shaft; these men are now employed assisting the shaftmen in putting down the lift.

LYWELLYN.—John Jones, June 19: Engine-shaft: The lode in the 72 west is now yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 72, east of north cross-cut, is much the same. The slope over the 62, east of cross-cut, is yielding fully 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The wine in bottom of the 62 is producing good lead, fully 1½ ton per fathom. The 50 east is without alteration. The end is still very wet, and is producing a little lead ore.

MELLANEAR.—Edmund Rogers, June 17: There is very little change in the mine since my last report. The lode in the 78 will still yield 10 tons of ore per fm., but contains a little more munda, consequently not quite so good quality, but a fine lode. In the 50 the lode is a little more kindly, and produces some good stones of copper ore. The slopes in the bottom of the 75 are worth 40½ per fathom. We shall sample to-morrow 80 tons of ore.

MINERA UNION.—J. Nicholls, June 20: I have no alteration to report this week. The tribute pitches are of the same value as last reported.

NEW DALE.—R. Nines, June 18: The water being in the 75 north west during the greater part of the week we have driven but a very short distance; therefore, there is no perceptible change in the character of the vein to notice. Metal Wine: The water has risen 7 ft., which, I presume, is caused by the late continuous heavy rains. In No. 3, on Johnson's, the slopes are yielding about the same quantity

ever, commenced to clear up the 145 north, for the purpose of putting it in a good state of repair. The 115 fm. level north is being driven by the side of the lode, and the ground is without particular change since the drainage in this direction was resumed. The lode in the 100 fm. level has not yet become very productive, but it has a very good appearance, and, therefore, we think it will soon improve. We are engaged clearing the 84 fm. level north, and making the necessary preparations to commence a wine in the bottom of this level to communicate with the 100, to ventilate the latter, and prove the value of the ground between; this has now become essential, as the 100 end is now getting a long distance from the last wine; no time shall be lost in attaining this object. In the 30 fm. level, driving north from engine-shaft, on the east side, a slide or heave has taken place, which we think is the cause in the level below (the 45), and will, no doubt, be so here. An air machine has now become necessary to extend this end; we shall, therefore, attach one to our engine at once, and it is almost ready for the purpose. All other parts of the mine are without any change to report.

FURZE HILL (Tin).—W. Doidge, June 20: The water has been forked to the bottom of the mine. The shaftmen are now easing and dividing the shaft from the 40 to the 54, and will immediately this work is completed commence clearing and securing the levels.

GAWTON COPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., June 15: The part of the lode east of the 108, east of King's engine-shaft, is 7 feet wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, and still more looking kindly to the south, which we purpose taking down as soon as the ground is sufficiently drained. The lode in the slope in the back of the 105, is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. We are putting up a rise in the back of this level, on the flookan part of the lode, to communicate with the wine sunk below the 95, which will improve the ventilation and facilitate our operations in stopping away the ore part of the lode below the level above. The lode in the 95, east of said shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 95, is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 82 east is improving in character, yielding fine stones of ore. The lode in the 70 east is looking kindly, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The ground in the wine sinking below the 70 is without change. The lode in the slopes, both east and west of William's wine, below the 70, are worth 8 and 6 tons of ore per fathom. All other parts of operations are without change.

GEM.—R. Unsworth, June 19: There is no alteration to notice since last report. The shaftmen are busily engaged in fixing bearers and clsters to put the lift in; as soon as this is done we shall commence sinking the shaft again with all possible speed. We are making every preparation for putting on the skip-road for drawing stuff; as soon as this is done I hope to be in a position to set the other six heads of stamps to work. Also putting in tramway at the 20; this will save great expense in haulage, and will be finished to-morrow.

GLAMORGANSIRE.—W. Foss, June 19: The engine-shaft is being sunk with regularity, and making good progress. There is no change in the lode since my last report.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, June 18: Harvey's lode, in the 65 east, is worth 15½ per fathom. The wine below this end, in the bottom of the 52, is now down to the 65, and we are now driving east from it, to hole; lode worth 30½ per fathom. We expect to hole this piece of ground in about a fortnight. The 52 east is worth 20½ per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is still going up by the side of the lode, our object being to hole to the 45 as early as possible. The 45 east is being cut through the capels of the lode; we think the ore part of the lode is standing to the south; a few days will prove this. The 25 west is worth 15½ per fathom. The 15 west is worth 8½ per fathom. The slopes on this lode continue to produce good quality ore, and are looking well. Caunter Lode: The slope in the bottom of the 78 is worth 6½ per fathom. The slope in the bottom of the 65 is worth 6½ per fathom. The rise in the back of the 52 is worth 5½ per fathom. We are pushing on the 75 cross-cut, to get under the ore on Harvey's, as fast as possible.

GOUGHAN.—June 18: The lode in the 110, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 105, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 100, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 95, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 90, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 85, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 75, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 65, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 60, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 55, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 45, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 40, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 35, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 30, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 25, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 20, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 15, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 10, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 5, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. The lode in the 0, east of the wine, is 4 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom.

GORSIEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—June 20: The adit level has been re-set to eight men, at 70s. per yard; the water that is coming from the forebrest is washing up some nice specimens of ore. The cross-cut in the Merilyn vein has been extended since the setting down of the shaft, re-set to eight men, at 4½ per yard. Hughes's shaft during the month has been sunk 8 yards, re-set to four men, at 3½ per yard; most promising ground here. Everything is being urged forward.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, June 19: The lode in the 110 fm. level end north, and in the north shaft sinking below, is much as last reported, worth about 1 ton of lead per fathom. The 96 fm. level sump is worth 1 ton per fathom, and the slope in the roof about 25 cwt.; and the two slopes in the roof of the 73 are worth about 1 ton of ore per fathom.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, June 15: The water at the old engine-shaft has gone down 6 ft. since last Saturday, it now being 6½ fms.

[illegible]

nited, 14 to 2; South Carn Brea, 6 to 6½.
Wheal Robartes, 5½ to 6; the prospects on the Flat lode are reported upon very favourably. The Basset and Grylls Company are erecting a 60-inch engine on the same lode, and not far from the boundary
Wheal Robartes. South Condurow, 6 to 6½; South Margaret, 1½
2; Tankerville, 17 to 18; Treleigh Wood, 25 to 35; Treleigh
ood United, 9 to 11; Unity Wood, 20s. to 25s.; Van Consols, 3½ to
; West Basset, 10½ to 11½; West Caradon, 4s. to 5s.; West Frances,
to 22½; West Maria and Fortescue, 30s. to 35s.; West Polbreen, 3½
3½; West Tankerville, 3 to 3½; Wheal Buller, 36 to 38; Wheal
renville, 9 to 9½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 15 to 16; Wheal Uny,
to 6½. Carn Camborne, 20s. to 30s.; this mine was specially in-

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expected for the committee a short time ago, and the engine-shaft is down 120 fms. from surface. In a winze sinking below the 85 there was a course of ore worth 1000 per fathom; and the main point of operation, and one likely to lead to profitable results, is to open out this deposit in depth.

Eberhardt and Aurora, 10 to 11; Emma leave off 15½ to 16½; Monte Loro, 6 to 6½; Pacific, 3 to 3½; St. John del Rey, 16 to 17; South Aurora, 2 to 2½; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½; Utah, 4½ to 4¾. Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co. notify that the definitive bonds of the City of Quebec Six per Cent. Sterling Consolidated Fund loan will be exchanged for the scrip certificates fully paid up on and after Monday next, the 24th inst.; also that the coupon (No. 1), due July 1, will be paid on and after that date.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has again been greatly agitated in American mines, owing to the circulars. Cable messages, and general machinations in the Emma business, backed up by the collapse in the Erie speculations, has produced an amount of distrust that has materially affected not mine shares only, but railways and securities generally. The reduction in the Bank rate failed to check the panic. Solid investors are taking the place of speculators, and a better state of things may now reasonably be looked for.

The exceptions to the grand collapse are Flagstaff, which have risen to 15½ to 16½; Camp Floyd, to 14, 14½. In the former company it is stated that an independent inspection of the mine values at 10,000 tons of ore of high grade. It is officially stated that the company are making 5000 per day profit.

The latest advices from Camp Floyd state that the mill will be running next week. The lodes from which the silver ore is being extracted prove to be true fissure veins, and in magnitude and extent of deposit, as also in the character of the ores, more resembling the Comstock than any discoveries hitherto made.

Emma shares have fluctuated between 20 and 13, and close 15½ to 16½. No official information has been received beyond the following telegram from the manager of the mine at Salt Lake. The directors have confidence in it:—"Shipped since last telegram, first-class ore, 60 tons; raised, first and second-class ore, none; 30 tons at railway depot; 640 tons of first-class ore at mine—still working—water decreasing—letter explain fully.—HUSSEY." All other telegrams should be received with the utmost caution, seeing the adverse influences at work.

Utah shares have been in demand, and close 4½ to 4¾. Richmond Consolidated shares have remained tolerably stationary, upon any decline in price buyers readily absorb any shares that are offered.

Pacific, 3½ to 3¾; a remittance on profit account is being sent forward. The debt owing on the Pacific side having been paid out of the returns. The mines continue to look well.

In Hydraulic Mines the telegram from Sweetland Creek gives a gross return of \$13,750 for the "run," which, after paying for powder, state, and county taxes for the year, expense of mining tunnel, and all other outgoings, gives a net result of \$3000. The shares are steady at 4½ to 4¾; Birdseye Creek, 3½ to 3¾; Malpas, 4 to 4½; the last advices state that washing was to have commenced on June 1, and the superintendent hopes to be able to forward the first remittance by the first week in August. Rica, par to ¾ premium. Gold Run, par to ¾ premium; Cedar Creek, par to ¾ premium. There has been a fair amount of business transacted in this description of security. In Brazilian Mines, St. John del Rey have had a heavy fall, owing to the issue of the report and the announcement of a 5% call.

Eberhardt, 10 to 11. It is stated that in Ward Beecher there are 5000 tons of fair milling ore in sight, and that the ore body in Lady's Chamber in North Aurora is increasing in quantity and improving in grade. The daily extraction from this mine is 65 tons. South Aurora, 2 to 2½; Sierra Buttes, 4 to 4½. It is announced that the result for May from the Old Lower Mill, in connection with the Old Plumas Eureka Mine, is a receipt of \$22,772, against a cost of \$7365. The upper mill is not yet in operation. Pinto shares have been less firm in price arising from some misapprehension in connection with the information communicated by cable message.

In Brazilian Mines little of importance has occurred worthy of remark. St. John del Rey shares advanced to 18, 19, but declined to 15, 17 on the publication of the report of the directors announcing their intention to make a call of 2% 10s. per share, payable on July 29, and a further call (of possibly a like amount) on Oct. 29. The entire working expenses of the establishment for the year ending on Dec. 31, 1871, were covered by the produce within 246%, but to pay off the debentures, and to provide funds for the general purposes of the undertaking, it is proposed to make the calls above referred to.

In Lead Mines there has been a quiet demand for Van at 48 to 50. Roman Gravel shares are steady at 17½ to 18; Tankerville, 17 to 17½; East Van, 3 to 3½. Pennerley, 3½ to 3¾; the agent reports an improvement in the 70, on Warm Water lode. Bog, 2½, 2¾; the shaft is reported clear to 12½ fms. below the 100. Perkins Beach, 1½ to 1¾; at the extraordinary meeting held this week it was resolved to increase the capital of the company by the issue of 4000 shares of 17 each. The appearance of the mine is such as to give the opinion of an early improvement, especially in the south cross-cut. Great Lead shares have declined to 13; it is thought that had the executive manifested a little spirit of conciliation, some arrangement might have been come to by which the strike would have been averted, and the mine kept in regular working.

Tin Mines show steadiness, consequent upon the improved appearance of the tin market. Great Wheel Vor, 9½ to 9¾; at the quarterly meeting, on Thursday (the details of which appear in another column), a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared, which leaves 910% to be carried forward. The prospects in the 180, east of Ivey's, are considered very encouraging. East Lovell, 15½ to 16; Tincroft, 62 to 64; North Treleigh Wood, 2½ to 3½.

In Copper Mines no change of importance has taken place. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Bog, 2½ to 2¾; Carn Brea, 162½ to 167½; Devon Great Consols, 100 to 110; East Caradon, 5 to 5½; East Wheel Vor, 16 to 17; East Van, 8½ to 9; Great Laxey, 12½ to 13½; Marke Valley, 4 to 4½; North Roskear, 30 to 32½; Perkins Beach, 14 to 15; Pennerley, 3½ to 3¾; Parys Mountain, 23 to 3; Roman Gravel, 17½ to 18; South Condurrow, 6½ to 6¾; Tankerville, 17 to 17½; Tincroft, 62½ to 65; Van, 47½ to 50; Van Consols, 3½ to 4; West Chiverton, 11½ to 11¾; West Tankerville, 3 to 3½; Almada, 4 to 4½; Anglo-Argentine, 3 to 3½; Birdseye, 3½ to 3¾; Chontales, 3½ to 3¾; Cape Copper, 23½ to 29½; Camp Floyd, 14 to 14½; Eberhardt, 9½ to 10½; Eclipse, 3 to 3½; Flagstaff, 15 to 15½; Gold Run, 4 to 4½; Pacific, 3 to 3½; Sierra Buttes, 4 to 4½; St. John del Rey, 15 to 16; Sweetland, 4½ to 4¾; San Pedro, 5½ to 6; Utah, 4½ to 4¾; Yadammutana, 1½ to 1¾; West Caradon, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; Emma, 15½ to 16; Pinto, 2½ to 3½; Malpas, 4 to 4½.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4068 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 21,068 2s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 1357 10s.; average produce, 5½; average price per ton, 5s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 237 tons 11 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
May 23, 3010	1356 11 0	5 5	17s. 11d.	289 11 0
June 8, 2179	136 8 0	5 5	12 0	18 3½	91 8 0
June 20, 4068	135 10 0	5 5	5 6	17 8	88 8 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 4½ 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s.

Tin Trade.—The Standards of Tin Ore were reduced on June 15, and are now—Common, 137s.; superior common, 138s.; fine, 139s.; superior fine, 140s.

The Government and Guaranteed Securities Permanent Trust notify that the subscription lists for certificates will close on Monday, the 24th inst., for the following day for the country.

The Barrow and Butson Mining Company (Limited) notify that the last of subscriptions for shares will be closed on Tuesday, the 26th inst., for London, and on Wednesday, the 26th, for the country.

WEST CWM ERFIN MINE NEW COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, by ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATOR, in ONE LOT, the WHOLE of the COMPANY'S BENEFICIAL INTEREST in the LEASES of the WEST CWM ERFIN MINE, together with all the MACHINERY and PLANT thereon, including a WATER WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter, 4 ft. breast. Drawing machine, rods, pulleys, rails, &c.

The mine is situated about 7 miles east of Aberystwith, and may be inspected at any time by application to Mr. H. E. TAYLOR, Aberystwith, of whom every information as to the property can be obtained; or from Mr. PAUL NIXON, the liquidator, at No. 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.

MANAGER WANTED.

THE DIRECTORS of the CHONTALES CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) are DESIROUS of ENGAGING a GENTLEMAN to RESIDE on their MINES in NICARAGUA, CENTRAL AMERICA, as MANAGER, and are prepared to pay a liberal salary to a person thoroughly acquainted with the working of gold mines, and accustomed to the management of large works.

Application, with testimonials, to be forwarded on or before the 24 July next to the Secretary of the company—J. JAMESON THURAN, 185, Gresham House, London, E.C., 18th June, 1872.

DIRECTORSHIP, &c.—A GENTLEMAN, being desirous of occupation for a portion of his spare time, would be happy to RECEIVE PROPOSALS from an ESTABLISHED COMPANY, in which he could SAFELY INVEST SOME CAPITAL, and TAKE A SHARE IN THE DIRECTION. The best references given and required. Address to "M. C.," 85, Park-street, Regent's-park, N.W.

LANDOWNERS having IRON ORE on their PROPERTY, and being DESIROUS of LEASING the SAME, are requested to communicate with "A. A.," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London. Principals, their solicitors, or their authorised representatives only treated with.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

A GENTLEMAN is now open to DEVELOPE or PROSPECT for MINERALS in any part of EUROPE or AMERICA; has had fifteen years' success with Galena, Copper, Magnetic, Specular, and Hematite Iron Ores; also, Barytes, Plumbago, Phosphate of Lime, Mica, and White Lead; and is the Author of a popular work on the resources of one of our colonies. First-class testimonials. Address, "Engineer," 17, West Abbey-road, N.W.

SLATE QUARRY IN NORTH WALES.

THE ADVERTISERS having found a large BED of SLATE, of excellent quality and good cleavage, are wishing to FORM a COMPANY to WORK THE SAME, or, if desired, will SELL THEIR INTEREST. The quarry is within three miles of a railway station, and at a distance of a quarter of a mile there is a tramway, over which the lessees have running powers. Another quarry has been opened in the neighbourhood, on the same vein, and though only recently, and at a small outlay, it is now leaving a large profit monthly. For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMSON, Coed-Coch, Abergelle.

MINE AGENT.

WANTED, for a LEAD MINE, in WALES a PRACTICAL MANAGER and UNDERGROUND AGENT, one who can undertake the accounts and entire management of the mine. Application (by letter only) with testimonials, to Messrs. WARD and LITTLEWOOD, Crossly House, 65, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

TO COLLIERY MANAGERS.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL MAN, of good experience, who thoroughly understands every description of WORK connected with the SINKING and WORKING of a NEW and EXTENSIVE COLLIERY. He must be fully competent to undertake the superintendence of such work, including the fixing of machinery, &c. Applications, stating salary required, and accompanied by testimonials, to be addressed to F. C. GILBERT, Esq., Mining Engineer, Derby.

WANTED, by the HENDON SPELTER COMPANY, a thoroughly competent MANAGER, to TAKE CHARGE of the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT of the works. Address, THE HENDON SPELTER COMPANY, Sunderland.

WANTED, at the WALLISH LEAD MINE, ONE 10-inch set of SECONDHAND PUMPS. Apply to GEORGE STEPHENSON, Agent, Castleside, County Durham.

MINING CARPENTER.

WANTED, a GOOD MAN, for a MINE in the NORTH of SPAIN. Apply, by letter, to "V. F. and Co.," 122, Cannon-street, City.

OLD TREBURGETT SHARES.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, ONE THOUSAND OLD TREBURGETT MINE SHARES; also FIVE HUNDRED VRON UNITED; and TWO HUNDRED WEST TANKERVILLE. State lowest price for cash to E. VULES, 10, West-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

HEMATITE.—FOR SALE, the LEASE of a PROPERTY not yet fully proved, but from which many tons of first-class ore have been got. The indications are those of a most valuable mine. Intending purchasers themselves only address "C. D.," care of May's, 78, Gracechurch-street, London.

SLATE QUARRY.—An opportunity occurs for a Capitalist to PURCHASE or JOIN in WORKING a VALUABLE QUARRY. Address, "E. F.," care of May's, 78, Gracechurch-street, London.

COAL and IRON PROPERTY TOGETHER in SOUTH WALES.—FOR SALE, a VALUABLE LEASE. The property is well situated for the erection of furnaces. Capitalists address "A. B.," May's, 78, Gracechurch-street, London.

A MINING BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF, having OFFICES in DUBLIN and in MANCHESTER. Has been established 12 years; the present partners being both desirous of retiring through ill health. This is an opportunity that seldom occurs for one or two enterprising gentlemen having some knowledge of mining, and a small amount of capital, to succeed to a highly profitable and established business. Address to Mr. BURLINGTON, Accountant, 3, Exchange-buildings, Cromford-court, Manchester.

CWM ELAN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). FOR SALE, a LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES, at market prices on Stock Exchange. See the latest quotation in Standard and other papers.—Apply to Messrs. G. H. BOWYER and Co., Stockbrokers, 4, Nicholas-street, Bristol.

FOR SALE, FIFTY-FIVE TONS FLANGE RAILS, 37½ lbs. per yard, with fishings. Apply to Mr. RICHARD W. JONES, Newport, Monmouthshire.

WEST JEWELL.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES, at 50s.—Apply to J. COOPER, Chester House, London-road, Buxton.

TO MINING ENGINEERS, AND AGENTS. MR. BEWICK, C.E., No. 2, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, VICTORIA STREET, S.W. Will be glad to receive communications from ENGINEERS and AGENTS practically acquainted with MINING PROPERTY and WORKS, who are prepared to manage, inspect, and report upon such at home and abroad.

TO PRINTERS.—To be DISPOSED OF the old-established BUSINESS of the late Mr. Thos. Hinton, of Portsea (who died suddenly), with a connection embracing Portsmouth, Portsea, Landport, and Southsea. Any enterprising person would have a rare opportunity. Apply to Henry Gibson, Esq., or the Trustee, 126, The Terrace, Walsworth; S. H. Barrow, solicitor, 14, Walbrook; or Mr. G. M. Beck, 9, Queen-street, Portsea, auctioneer.

JAMES BRENCHELEY, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER (ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS), 32, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Transacts business as a BUYER or SELLER at NET PRICES, in CORNISH, WELSH, AND FOREIGN MINES.

Immediate attention given to any enquiries as to market prices; and INTENDING INVESTORS are solicited to apply for information as to the genuineness of any mines recommended in PRIVATE CIRCULARS, or otherwise. If they will take this hint they may save themselves from pecuniary loss and much annoyance.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO., 39, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL. Beg to inform their CLIENTS and the PUBLIC that they are PREPARED to do BUSINESS in ALL CLASSES of MINING SHARES—English, Foreign, and Colonial—at the closest market prices.

MR. T. W. BUZZO, late Superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company of Michigan, but now residing in California, is prepared to EXAMINE MINING PROPERTIES, CONDUCT PURCHASES of the same, or ATTEND to the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of MINES on or near the PACIFIC COAST. References asked, and given. Address, "Box 369," Santa Clara, California, U.S.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—BLENDE.—CALCINED and RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate). LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES. ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER. SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c. SULPHATE OF LEAD, ASHES, SLAGS, &c.

I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired. Particulars by letter. ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL, ARE PURCHASERS OF HARD LEAD, LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS, TIN AND TERNE ASHES, and DROSS or REFUSE, containing COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or ANTIMONY.

CURWEN BROTHERS IRON ORE MERCHANTS AND BROKERS, 53, HINDPOOL ROAD, BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS FINANCIAL AGENT, 60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

MR. T. W. GREENFIELD, CHURCH LANE, TAVISTOCK, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER

COLONIAL BANK.—Subscribed capital £2,000,000. Paid-up capital 600,000. Reserved fund 65,000.

The Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, July 4, 1872, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the proceedings of the Corporation, and for the election of a director, in the room of Alexander Macgregor, Esq., deceased; and of an auditor, in the room of William Munro Ross, Esq., resigned. William Munro Ross, Esq., offers himself as a candidate for the vacant directorship, and Joseph Henry Marryat, Esq., offers himself as a candidate for the vacant auditorship. Proprietors are requested to take notice of the following provisions of the Charter—viz.:

I.—Every proprietor intending to become a candidate, or to propose some other proprietor as a candidate, for the vacant office of director or auditor, must, within ten days of the date hereof, signify, by some writing, under his or her hand, to be left within the same ten days at this office, either his own intention to become a candidate, or the name and place of abode of the candidate intended to be proposed by him or her.

II.—A list of candidates, with the names of the proprietors (if any) by whom they are proposed, will be exhibited in this office fourteen days prior to the date of election.

III.—No proprietor will be entitled to vote at this meeting, unless his or her name shall have been registered at least three calendar months prior to the date of election.

The Transfer-books of the Corporation will be closed on 25th June, and re-opened on the 11th July. By order of the Court of Directors, C. A. CALVERT, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The London Directors beg to intimate that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the company having been CLOSED in NEW YORK on the 10th inst., no more shares can be forwarded for registration until after the election on the 8th July. Proxies will be received at this office until the 27th June. By order of the Board, FRED. W. SMITH, Secretary. 86, Gresham House, London, June 15th, 1872.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 11—Cashwell	49	413	16 10	Walton and Co.
15—Dyflife	57	13 11	6	Adam Eyton.
20—Roman Gravel	75	14 10	6	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
ditto	75	14 10	6	Bury Port Company.
—Wheal Mary Ann	70	23 16	0	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
ditto	62	12 12	0	Bury Port Company.
—West Tankerville	20	14	0	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.
June 12—Pedn-an-drea	6 16 2	6	50 0	£ 818 3 11
—So. Condurrow	1 10 2	26	5 0	133 13 6
10—Great Wheal Vor	22 10 0	2	...	2069 11 6

COPPER ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	T. c. q.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 12—Caldbeck Fells	2 16 0	2	427 5 0	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
ditto	15 0 2	2	8 1 6	ditto

COPPER ORES. Sampled June 5, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, June 20.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols.	111	£9 0 6	Glasgow Caradon	93	£8 12 0
ditto	102	2 9 6	ditto	92	9 0 6
ditto	101	9 9 6	ditto	74	7 13 0
ditto	95	2 18 0	ditto	63	5 7 6
ditto	94	2 12 0	Gawton	74	3 3 6
ditto	89	2 14 6	ditto	73	2 5 6
ditto	88	2 7 6	ditto	64	1 7 6
ditto	85	2 10 0	ditto	45	1 5 0
ditto	82	3 8 0	ditto	33	9 18 0
ditto	81	1 17 6	Phanix	100	8 18 6
ditto	80	2 18 0	ditto	86	1 8 6
ditto	78	2 7 0	ditto	54	7 7 0
ditto	77	4 4 6	ditto	30	2 0 6
ditto	69	2 8 0	Hingston Down	92	5 2 6
ditto	65	4 1 6	ditto	61	5 8 6
ditto	64	7 7 0	ditto	60	7 11 0
ditto	32	3 14 6	Bedford United	84	3 19 0
ditto	8	15 0 6	ditto	76	3 10 0
South Caradon	65	8 6 6	ditto	40	3 4 0
ditto	63	13 9 6	East Caradon	44	6 9 0
ditto	53	8 1 6	ditto	43	7 13 6
ditto	50	7 0 6	ditto	24	2 2 6
ditto	49	13 6 6	Wheal Russell	105	2 13 6
ditto	47	9 6 6	ditto	21	6 19 6
ditto	45	3 11 6	ditto	20	7 5 6
ditto	42	13 12 6	Prince of Wales	80	7 5 6
ditto	44	4 4 0	Craddock Moor	52	5 8 0
ditto	70	4 3 0	ditto	21	7 10 6
ditto	55	5 13 0	Florence and Tonkin	50	1 15 0
ditto	50	4 9 0	Kelly Bray	28	1 11 0
ditto	41	5 1 0	ditto	16	3 7 0
ditto	40	1 19 0	Elliott's Ore	19	1 14 0
ditto	28	2 4 0	Belstone	13	10 13 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Consols	1402	£5709 12 0	East Caradon	170	£1020 6 0
South Caradon	419	4045 10 6	Wheal Russell	129	427 7 0
Marke Valley	378	1565 4 0	Prince of Wales	80	589 0 0
Glasgow Caradon	322	2348 16 6	Craddock Moor	73	438 16 6
Gawton	289	871 19 6	Florence & Tonk.	50	187 10 0
Phanix	270	1559 14 0	Kelly Bray	44	97 0 0
Hingston Down	213	125 8 6	Elliott's Ore	19	82 6 0
Bedford United	200	725 16 0	Belstone	13	138 15 6
Average standard	1357 10 0	Average produce	5½		
Average price per ton	45 3	Quantity of fine copper	237 tons 11 cwt.		
Quantity of ore	4068	Quantity of fine copper	237 tons 11 cwt.		
Amount of money	£21,068 2 0				
LAST SALE.—Average standard	1358 8 0	Average produce	6¼		
Standard of corresponding sale last month	1356 11 0	Produce	5½		

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	978½	£348 2 1
P. Grenfell and Sons	285 6	2212 11 1
Sims, Williams, and Co.	544½	3822 15 4
Williams, Foster, and Co.	572½	6343 16 9
Mason and Elkington	236½	844 19 3
Copper Miners' Company	480	1286 14 0
Charles Lambert	429½	2176 11 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	78	261 0 0
The Bede Metal Company	163	619 12 0
Total	4068	£21,068 2 0

NO SALE on Thursday next, June 27th. Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week—Mines and Parcels.—West Wheel Seton 272—East Pool 270—Carn Brea 226—South Carn Brea 149—Boswidden 147—South Wheel Croftly 140—White and Co.'s Ore 108—Carn Camborne 100—West Wheel Basset 95—South Wheel Frances 86—Mell

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

WHEAL WHISPER—LATELY KNOWN AS GREAT TREYDDOE.—In reading some reports of this mine I was much struck with a statement made by Capt. N. Faulk and R. Hancock that "the great tin lode, which we call a compilation of lodes, we believe will fall together and make one master lode in depth." On this statement I should like to ask two or three questions:—1. What percentage of black tin does this great tin lode produce?—2. At what depth do they believe it will make a master lode?—3. About what time will this master lode be reached? and—4. What is it likely to be worth when reached?—J. R.

TERRAS—The letter from Capt. Rickard shall appear in next week's Journal.
Received:—W. H. "M."—J. G. (Oswestry)—"An Oxonian"—"H. C. S."—
"W. T."—C. B.—"H. H. R."—J. S. J.—"Shareholder" (Mineral Hill)—
"Shareholder" (Yuba)—"T. W."

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 22, 1872.

GREAT LIMITED LIABILITY ENTERPRISES.

It must be admitted that three great metallurgical limited liability enterprises formed in the North of England—John Brown and Co., Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co., and Charles Cammell and Co.—have been brilliant successes. Other developments of the limited liability principle might be cited, but none of them probably would appear to much more advantage than the three fine concerns which we have mentioned. There can be no doubt that limited liability has, as a whole, worked well. It has enabled large numbers of small capitalists to turn their resources to the best possible account, and it has diminished the responsibilities of heads of firms which found the times more and more too much for the unaided efforts of a few men working single-handed, however energetic, talented, and unweary they might be. As matters now stand, a gentleman may have 300l. or 400l. in Nanty-y-Glo and Blaithwaite, 300l. or 400l. more in Ebbw Vale, 300l. or 400l. more in Rhymney, 300l. or 400l. more in Bolekow and Vaughan, or John Brown and Co.; and even if any one of these concerns made an indifferent year's work the result would not tell very much upon his income, or cause him any special anxieties.

Not that we would at all hint that any of the important companies mentioned are likely to be exposed to any special troubles. On the contrary, the balance-sheet of John Brown and Co. (Limited), which we have now before us, is a very flourishing balance-sheet indeed. The directors of John Brown and Co. (Limited) have been compelled to make extra exertions to keep pace with the times, and they have completed extensions which have added considerably to the powers of production previously possessed by the company. Among the various urgent matters which the directors have had under consideration during the past year we must mention a supply of pig-iron suitable for the production of Bessemer metal and an adequate supply of coal, the consumption of the latter commodity having become so large as to make it one of the most important subjects with which the directors have had to deal. In June, 1871, the attention of the directors was directed to important deposits of iron ore in the North of Spain, which were offered to the company in connection with Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co. The lazy Spaniards had neglected these valuable deposits, and it remained for enterprising Englishmen to turn them to account. Representatives of John Brown and Co. and Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co. came and saw, and if they did not exactly conquer, at any rate they purchased. Not only had Spanish indulgence allowed the iron ore to remain unworked, but, as was to be expected, there was no road to convey it to the coast, and no port for the shelter of ships upon the coast. But all the difficulties which have to be overcome will speedily vanish before English industry and English capital. John Brown and Co. and Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co. have resolved to make a railway to the coast, and when they form a resolve it is not very long before the resolve becomes a reality. They will also construct a shipping port, and in a short time, if the Carlists will only allow the North of Spain to remain at peace, they will have such a supply of workable iron ore as will enable them to make the whole of the Bessemer pig required for use at each company's works. If this Spanish ore is, however, to be smelted it will be necessary for John Brown and Co. to erect a considerable number of blast-furnaces, and the directors have now under consideration the best position for the erection of these furnaces. Not only have the energetic directors of John Brown and Co. (Limited) thus provided themselves with a new supply of hematite ore, but they have also overcome the still more trying coal difficulty—at any rate, to some extent—by making arrangements by which the company will acquire a coal field of its own.

As regards the financial history of John Brown and Co. (Limited), it has been one of great prosperity, and not only one of great prosperity, but one of growing prosperity. The capital called up, exclusive of a small amount of preference shares, is 700,000l., and the rate per cent. per annum of the last four dividends has been 7½, 8½, 10, and 10 per cent. respectively. In December, 1871, an interim dividend of 3l. 10s. per share was distributed, and in July the directors further propose to pay over to the fortunate shareholders no less than 7l. per share, so that each share upon which 70l. has been paid up will receive for the year ending with June or July, 1872, 10l. 10s., or 15 per cent. per annum. In other words, in spite of dearer labour, dearer ore, and dearer coal, the company has not only surmounted all its difficulties, but it has also done half as well again as ever it did. A sum of 17,335l. is also to be carried this year to the reserve fund, which is thus increased to 65,748l.; and it is announced that, as regards the current financial year of 1872-3, the company is well supplied with orders. Fortunate, indeed, would seem to be the shareholders in John Brown and Co. (Limited).

MINERS' WAGES.

This Journal has never advocated any step calculated to deprive the miner, or any other class of workman, of his due share of the benefits resulting from improved trade. Nor can we do other than reprehend action taken by men at the collieries in pursuance of unreasonable wages demands. Such demands are being made now in more than one district throughout the United Kingdom. The chief Union officers are amongst the best-informed, and the most capable in conducting negotiations with masters when the Unions are acknowledged, if they should be only left to their better judgment. It is cause for much regret that they are not being so left at this moment in the parts of the kingdom to which we refer. If the mass of the men should persist in the obstructive attitude they have assumed consequences may be anticipated of a nature that will seriously recoil upon them, and that will spread to many others altogether innocent. It is true that coal and iron never fetched higher prices than are now being secured, but not a little of the advance is due to the success of the colliers in their movement to obtain the excellent terms under which they are now working. Yet the prices which are being realised by colliery proprietors and ironmasters are being used by the miners as a reason why they should secure even better terms. Every rise in prices that has taken place after the requirements of the men have been conceded has been followed in due time by further demands. It may hence be assumed that even if the very extensive requirements that they are now making should be met, the men will be using the necessarily higher prices to justify another application. It is not difficult to foresee what must be the issue of such a state of things. Meanwhile the men must not be surprised if their masters should resolve that a stand must be made at an earlier date than would otherwise have been likely. Such attitude the masters have hardly yet taken. They are willing to give a rise, and to give it at such a time and in such a manner as will enable both themselves and their men to "live." We urge the men to remember the identity of their interest, and to reflect

that their employers know more of the hazard of taking the step to which the action of the men is urging them than can possibly be within the knowledge of the operatives. A course in every way likely to extend that knowledge to the men was taken on Thursday afternoon, at a meeting of the Dudley coalmasters, in Birmingham, when it was determined that differences between them and their workpeople shall be argued out at a representative Board of Conciliation. Of that decision we shall have something to say next week.

THE SAFE WORKING OF COAL MINES.

That there is plenty of room for improvement in the working of our coal mines with a view to ensuring greater safety to the lives of the miners is generally admitted; indeed, with the many fatal explosions even of the present half-year, which has not yet reached its meridian, the great fact cannot be ignored that we have much yet to learn, much to accomplish, before a man can enter on his daily labour in a colliery without feeling, as the saying is, that he carries his life in his hand. Any means, therefore, by which such a fearful state of things can be obviated must be hailed indeed with pleasure by the public and with gratitude by the miner himself. To those who can in any way assist in bringing about such a state of things not only great credit but honour is due. To those who have the knowledge how such can be effected, and withhold it, is something almost approaching a crime. In making these remarks, we may say that we have in mind the prizes offered in the early part of the present year by Mr. Hermon, M.P., for the best essays as to the prevention of fatalities in coal mines from explosions of gas, &c., and some of which it is to be hoped will be of a lasting and beneficial character. But, at the same time, we are reminded that the Mines Regulation Bill is now going through Committee, and that any really valuable suggestions contained in the essays might have been inserted in it. But it is now evident that such cannot be done, unless indeed a speedy adjudication is made, which is by no means likely. We must, therefore, we suppose, give up all thought of any of the views of the writers of the essays, presuming that they are worth something, being taken notice of by Mr. Bruce.

This is much to be regretted, seeing that they form the groundwork for the reviewing of the present Bill—should it pass—which is by no means desirable. We do not say that there is any blame whatever to be attached to the gentlemen who have undertaken the by no means pleasant duty of deciding as to whom the prizes should be awarded. But we may say that we were recently informed by Mr. Wardle, who is one of the judges, that the essays had not reached his hands at least. How far, then, they have got, or what stage they have reached, it is not easy to make out. But in a matter of such vast importance, where not only great interests but lives are at stake, it is not asking too much that no unnecessary delay should take place in making known the names of the successful competitors, so that any genuine and practical suggestions to be found in the essays should be at once taken advantage of. However, arduous and laborious the duties of the judges may be—and we fully admit they are so—yet once undertaken, it is not only their duty to the writers, but also to Mr. Hermon, that their decision should be given at the earliest possible moment.

Some four months have nearly elapsed since the last essays were sent in, and the question naturally arises how many more will have to pass before we know who are the successful competitors? The writers, we do know, are tired of waiting, and the deep interest felt in a matter of such magnitude to a large portion of our working population is by the lapse of time fast sinking down into indifference, and will evidently before long fall into the abyss of forgetfulness. The judges, however, have now the power of arousing the flagging interest in a subject so deeply interesting to all who desire to see a greater amount of safety ensured to those engaged in so dangerous an occupation as that of coal getting, and we hope that they will shortly be able to set the minds of the competitors and the public at rest by making their award.

YOUTHFUL LABOUR AT THE PITS AND FACTORIES.

There is no one who does not sympathise with a poor widow, who, having lost her husband, it may be in mining, is left with little or no means of support for herself and her family but the industry of one or two boys. Upon such people the immediate effect of the legislation that restricts early labour falls somewhat heavily. Of this no one is more sensible than the Government Mines Inspectors, yet necessity is laid upon them that the children should be kept out of the pits during their tender age. Whilst everyone is sorry for a poor woman placed in these circumstances, and regrets that she is driven to painful straits until her boys are permitted to earn wages; still they will have very little sympathy for men who, earning good wages themselves, deprive their children of education by sending them to work at far too early an age. Artizans must bear in mind that they cannot send their children to hardware or any other factories until they are 13 years of age. For having deliberately offended in this respect the father of a boy of 12 years has just been fined by the Birmingham magistrates. The offence was a contravention of the Workshops Act, and the complaint was brought by the Sub-Inspector of Factories for the borough. In reply to the enquiries of the employer as to the age of the lad the father had sent a note certifying that the boy was 13 years of age. It was subsequently ascertained that the boy was only 12, and that he had not attended school. Every industrious artizan who is prepared to faithfully discharge his duty as a parent and as a citizen will, we are sure, denounce such conduct as that which led to this prosecution. He will indignantly repudiate those objectionable regulations by which certain of the workpeople in Sheffield are striving to keep down the labour supply in their respective callings; but he will approve those legislative provisions which tend to give a poor boy an education that will afford him a chance of by-and-by rising in the world. Operatives must themselves try to assist the Government in carrying out the Workshops Act—an Act that has been passed in great part at the instance of the working classes themselves.

THE SEVERN TUNNEL BILL.—The long and ardently wished for scheme, which gives parliamentary sanction for the making of a tunnel under the Severn, has just received the Royal Assent, and has now, therefore, become the law of the land. The Parliamentary Committee gave their decision with a unanimity and unhesitating bespeaking their opinion of the importance of the measure as embodying the views and wishes of the large colliery proprietors and traders of the South Wales district; and there can be no doubt that the scheme, when carried out, will be another means of still further developing the vast mineral resources of the district to which the Great Western Railway Company have lately judiciously directed their attention and energies. We are not going to enter upon the long-controverted question as to the best and most feasible plan for giving more direct and easy access between the South Wales coal district and the great metropolis and other parts of the United Kingdom. Whether this object could be best attained by a tunnel or a bridge is in material for our present object to enquire. Both plans have warm supporters and enthusiastic admirers—we now simply record the fact that the Select Committee of the House of Lords has passed the preamble of the tunnel scheme, and we see in this plan sufficient grounds for congratulating the colliery proprietors of the South Wales district that far better means will, ere long, be placed at their disposal for the transport of coal to the metropolis than now exists, and London itself will be benefited proportionately. The main features of the Bill have been before the public on one or two previous occasions, and, therefore, we need not very briefly allude thereto. Virtually the Bill is promoted by the Great Western Railway Company (the promoters of railway enterprise in Wales), the authorised capital being 750,000l., which sum, under one of the sections of the Act, the Great Western take power themselves to supply. The whole line will be only about seven miles in length, of which about four will be tunnel, and the great object of the Bill is to give a better and uninterrupted transit for minerals, goods, and passengers between South Wales on the one side, and Bristol, London, and the whole United Kingdom on the other. The passenger traffic between Wales and Bristol, and other important cities and towns to the west, is at present carried on by means of ferry boats crossing the river at a place near Portcovey, but obviously this means is prohibitory for the carriage of minerals and heavy goods between the places named, and consequently they can only be carried over a long detour, via Gloucester, &c. The proposed tunnel would, in fact, take the place of the ferry service, and it must be patent, therefore, to the most inexperienced that it would be an immense saving in distance, and consequently freight, on the one hand, and obviate the irregularities, detentions, and delays which must arise in the usage of steamers. The present circuitous route which minerals from the South Wales districts have now to traverse virtually shuts them out from the royal dockyards of Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, &c., and these ports will be immensely benefited by having an un-

interrupted access with Wales, whilst Bristol will gain a great desideratum in the shape of back freights for her vessels, rather than sending, as at present, to Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea for cargoes of coals, &c. Such being the main objects of the Bill, it is by no means surprising to find the leading colliery proprietors of the South Wales district, and the principal merchants of Bristol and other places, witnesses the present means of access between Wales and England was condemned, and the tunnel scheme regarded as the best solution of the great difficulties which exist in the way of traffic. The opposition raised to the scheme by the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company was of but little weight, this company conceding that the shafts placed in the river would have a tendency to obstruct and impede the navigation. This, however, is more imaginary than real, for they will be properly denoted by lights and other means, and, in fact, would be more beneficial than otherwise, as marking a channel in the river now unprovided with buoys, &c. The Bill being passed then, we cannot but congratulate the colliery proprietors of the South Wales district upon another means being granted them for a still further developing and expanding the almost boundless resources at their command. We believe that it will, coupled with the laying down of the narrow gauge, give such an impetus to the coal trade that the most sanguine scarcely now venture to predict. Nor can we believe the Great Western Railway will be scarcely less benefited. We have often said that the coal fields of Wales must be regarded as the "back bone" of the Great Western line, and every scheme promoted and carried through which has a tendency to facilitate and expedite the carriage of coals from that district is a step in the right direction, and the line of policy best adapted to secure larger dividends to the shareholders of the railway company.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The value of the railway iron exported from the United Kingdom in May is returned at 899,011l., as compared with 959,162l. in May, 1871, and 1,050,154l. in May, 1870. In the totals relating to May this year the following countries figured for upwards of 50,000l. each:—Russia, 86,863l.; Germany, 62,650l.; the United States, 41,735l.; and British America, 91,265l. The exports to Australia and British India were still only small in May. The value of the railway iron exported in the five months ending May 31 this year was 3,544,487l., as compared with 2,910,175l. in the corresponding period of 1871, and 3,521,561l. in the corresponding period of 1870. In the total relating to the first five months of this year Russia figured for 127,052l.; Germany, for 198,481l.; Egypt, for 100,654l.; the United States, for 2,021,582l.; Peru, for 155,920l.; and British America, for 207,460l. The figures relating to this year are, of course, materially swollen by the excessively high rates which have prevailed recently for iron of all descriptions.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN COUNTY ANTRIM, IRELAND.—The discovery of valuable mineral deposits has recently rewarded individual enterprise upon the lands of Sir EDMUND McNAUGHTEN, Bart., Bushmills, and Mr. W. G. LAWRENCE, J.P., Colrairie. Ironstone, which yields 50 per cent. of pure ore of the best quality, has been taken out of a mine with shallow sinkings at Portmoun, near the Giant's Causeway, on the property of Sir EDMUND. The mine is situated between the headland and the sea, many feet above the level of the latter, about three miles from the town of Bushmills. The proprietor has caused to be erected near the mine a number of miners' cottages, capable of withstanding the merciless north winds that sweep over that coast. From the top of the headland large pillars of stone stand erect, much resembling those forming the Causeway, and it is at the bed of these that the iron ore lies. A number of miners are constantly employed, and a fair quantity of rich ore has been already obtained. About 100 yards northward a deep arm of the sea comes in, so that, with comparatively little expense, a harbour could be made, which would prove convenient for shipping the ore to England or Scotland for the purposes of being refined. Indeed, a sheltered harbour is absolutely necessary. Dr. MOORE states that south of Port Bradden a seam of coal, almost upon the surface of the ground, has been discovered; but of its commercial value the following, from a letter by Dr. MOORE, whose opinion as a geologist carries weight, should be added:—
"The specimen of coal sent to me (from the coal mine at Port Bradden) is what is technically called 'anthracite,' and would be of little value for smelting iron or any purpose. Some years ago a bed of a similar kind was discovered in the dip of the hill leading from Dungiven to Ballynascreen, and in the same position directly underneath the trap. . . . No valuable seam of coal, so far as my experience goes, has ever been found in such a position, nor can a bed of any extent or good quality be expected under such circumstances. The best working seams underlie the sandstone, and good coal will be found in that position, if at all. Until such a seam be discovered, the iron ore will be comparatively valueless."

COMBINED FURNACE SLAG AND ASPHALTE PAVEMENT, &c.—An ingenious method of utilising blast-furnace slags, and, at the same time, removing almost the only objection which has been raised to asphalt pavement, has been introduced by Mr. J. C. TUCKER, of New York, the nature of whose invention consists—First, in an improved composition made of asphaltum, or its equivalent, combined with the slag from blast or other furnaces, and adapted for pavement laid either in the ordinary form of concrete pavement or in separate blocks of any desired size or form, and also adapted for tiles, walls, sea walls, roofing, and other purposes. Secondly, in a new manufacture constituting a block for pavement, a building block, or artificial stone, formed of the above-mentioned asphaltum, or its equivalent, combined with the slag from blast or other furnaces, and subjected to pressure in a mould. Thirdly, in a new manufacture of a pavement having a corrugated, channelled, figured, or ornamented surface for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Fourthly, in apparatus for producing corrugations, figures, or ornaments in or upon the surface of pavement, or of impressible compositions used for various purposes.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

June 20.—Although another drop in the tin standard has taken place during the week, the "fidgety" state of the market is held to indicate that a reaction is imminent, and may, in all likelihood, take place before these lines appear in print. Meanwhile there is a very general agreement in the opinion which has been expressed in these reports that the fall in tin has been by no means without a beneficial influence on the interests of the county by checking the multiplication and progress of doubtful, and more than doubtful, schemes. In the sea-saw of prices copper has gone up so substantially, and the prospect of a continuance of high prices is looked upon as so certain, that copper miners and adventurers everywhere rejoice in a manner that would have appeared impossible twelve or eighteen months ago.

Very confident belief in the continued prosperity of copper mining was expressed at the twelve-weekly meeting of South Caradon this week. This mine, by the way, affords an excellent example of the wisdom of working mines for the future as well as for the present. It has been a success for the past 35 years, and is likely to remain so for at least an equal period—perhaps two or three such terms—whilst adjoining mines, ones of excellent promise, have been abandoned. The truth is South Caradon was never worked for the market, but in the interest of the adventurers, and that with such spirit and discretion that one of shafts from which the chief returns are now drawn was gradually sunk 100 fathoms through dead ground without trenching upon the dividends, and, consequently, without the shareholders at large troubling themselves about it. The miners are now operating on ten lodes, and producing such a variety of copper ore as will hardly be found in another mine in the county. Two men in this mine have just met with an extraordinary run of luck. There was a tribute pitch which had been worked, and given up as a bad job, by several pares, and went a-begging for months at 1½s. 4d. in 17. These two men thought they would try their hands at it; and as a result, their two months labour brings them in the very pretty little sum of 400l.

Caradon district now presents a very different aspect to its appearance less than 40 years ago, when Mr. Thomas Kittow—who still survives to direct the mine in green old age—drove the adit which led to the discovery of the riches of South Caradon, and which was on the verge of abandonment when little more than the back of a pick was needed to lead to the development of one worth a million and a half. Then it was a desert, now it is a hive of industry. A desert so complete that when, a few years earlier, Mr. W. West paid his first visit to the locality to value what is now West Phoenix for the late Mr. Treffry, he had great difficulty in finding that mine, the operations of which, moreover, were so unimportant that its total value, including such part of the machinery and boilers as the country people had not carried away on donkeys, was estimated at only 240l. or 250l. Since then Mr. West alone has put up more than 100 engines in the neighbourhood. As a curious illustration of the mining of these days, we may add that Mr. Treffry did not buy the sett, seeing that when he came to enquire after the lease he found that there was none, that no dues had ever

erly manner that characterized their progress to the meeting of the morning.

GREAT NORTHERN COAL FIELD.—In the short notice given in last week's Journal on the coal lying underneath the sea in this great coal field we omitted to mention that the working of the coal under the German Ocean has been going on some time at the Ryhope Colliery. It was contemplated a few years ago to make another winning near the sea at this place, so as to work the coal entirely independent of, and not connected with, the coal workings under the land—that is, barriers of coal were to be left separating the two systems, but ultimately drifts were driven from the workings under the land direct out under the sea; and at the point where the fault occurs, noticed last week, the distance seaward from low-water mark is 583 yards. Of course, there is nothing to prevent the Monkwearmouth seams being worked in the same manner, although it would be an advantage to have a shaft near the margin of the sea, and it is intended to sink a new shaft near the sea in connection with the latter great coal mine. The great depth of the lower beds of coal from Ryhope to near South Shields renders the safe working of the coal over this portion of the coast almost certain, but this does not apply with equal force to the Northumberland coast, as the main seams, so far as they have been proved, lie at a much less depth; but

CAPITAL DIVIDENDS FROM CORNISH MINES.—Nice little dividends have been received by some mine shareholders within the past week. Carn Brea has divided £4000; Tincroft, 12,500; Dolcoath, 8992; and Weston, 800. These four mines distributed among their luck proprietors over 36,000; and it will be within bounds to say that three-fourths of this amount is retained in Cornwall. Carn Brea divided at the rate of nearly 1400s. per month; Tincroft, 4250s. per month; and Dolcoath, 4298s. per month—slightly ahead of Tincroft. To do this 574,000 lbs. of tin were sold of the wonderfully rich Camborne district. Carn Brea, Dolcoath yields 3 tons per month; Tincroft, 7½ tons per month; and Carn Brea, 45 tons per month—representing no small proportion of the total monthly yield of tin for the county.—*West Briton.*

Contract for Gas Coals.

THE DIRECTORS of the SWANSEA GAS-LIGHT COMPANY invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of TEN THOUSAND TONS of the BEST GAS COALS during the Twelve Months ending 1st day of July, 1873, in such Monthly Quantities as is hereby specified:—

January, 1873.....Tons 1000	February, 1873.....1000
March, 1873.....900	April, 1873.....800
May, 1873.....800	June, 1873.....500
July, 1873.....1200	August, 1873.....1200
September, 1873.....1200	October, 1873.....1200
November, 1873.....1200	December, 1873.....1200

The coals are to be of the best of their several kinds, to be as free as possible from sulphur, tarry, and dirt. To be delivered dry and in good condition, free of all rates and charges, on to the Company's wharves at the Gasworks, Swansea. Terms of payment on or about the 14th day of each month, in cash, less 2½ per cent. discount.

The South Docks are within 180 yards of the Gasworks, and rails are laid from the works in direct communication with the whole of the narrow-gauge system. Each tender must state the prices per ton; quantities and description of coals; and the veins from which the coals are worked. The directors reserve to themselves the right of accepting or rejecting one or more tenders for the supply of a portion or the whole quantity of coals required; and tenders may not be made, and sealed tenders be addressed and sent in to me, the Secretary, on or before Tuesday, the 25th day of June next.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.—
OLD COPPER FOR SALE.
The Directors are PREPARED TO SELL about TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY TONS of OLD COPPER FIRE-BOXES, to be delivered at the Company's Works, Miles Platting.
Offers to be net per ton of 220 lbs. Such offers to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 26th June inst. Signed at Manchester, 19th June, 1872. W.M. S. LAWN, Sec.

COAL ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
FOR SALE, QUEEN CHARLTON, an ESTATE of ONE THOUSAND ACRES. Early in the last century coal was worked here to a great extent. The advice of Mr. Etheridge, of the Royal Society of Mines, and Mr. John Antie, C.E., one of the Mining Engineers of the Royal Commission on Coal Supply, has been lately taken, and their certificate is—"COAL EXTENDS UNDER THE ESTATE." It probably corresponds in geological position with that worked at Pantlun and Farningham. Queen Charlton lies within sight of the Great Western Railway, and close to Bath and Bristol.
Apply to E. J. JENNINGS, Esq., 1, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, London; or to J. ASHTE, Esq., F.G.S., 7, Westminster-chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

MUNDIC FOR SALE.
THE COMMITTEE of WHEAL JANE are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the SUPPLY of COPPER and SULPHURIC MUNDIC, of good quality, at per ton, delivered on the mine, or at the Port of Swansea, with carriage extra 2s. 6d. per ton.
Terms, 2½ per cent. discount for cash, or approved bills at three months.
Application to be made to Capt. GILES, Wheal Jane, Chacewater, Cornwall.
CHARLES HAWKE, Chairman of Committee.

BACK OF BECK HEMATITE IRON AND LEAD ROYALTY.
FOR LEASE OR SALE, EIGHT TO TEN ACRES, adjoining the Halbeck, Old Park Side, and the Birks Iron Ore Royalties, and containing a small tract of land very favourable, and the line of a road from Frington Station on the Cleator and Whitehaven Railway, a mile distant from the station, to the Cleator and Whitehaven Railway.
Apply to "H. A." 12, Euston-square, London, or to 63, High Queen-street, Whitehaven.

FOR SALE, a high-class 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; also, a 16-horse power, with or without reversing gear.
FOR SALE, cheap, several first-class second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 3 to 14-horse power, in excellent order.
PIT WINDING GEAR at a short notice suitable for portable engines.
FOR SALE, a first-class MORTAR MILL.
Apply to
BARROW AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS,
CHESTER, TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS, and all marketable MINING and other SHARES, at close market prices. Messrs. CAMERON and Co. being in communication with some of the most experienced mine agents of the day, are in a position to furnish to correspondents valuable and trustworthy information on Mining Investments in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.
OFFICES: BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES,
BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK,
CONDUCTED BY
MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM,
MINING ENGINEER, AGENT, AND SURVEYOR.
Who undertakes the entire local management of Mines, including Dripping, making accurate Underground Communications and Plans, at a stipulated salary.

Mines Inspected and faithfully Reported on, orders for which purpose should be made for Mr. Collo, or his Agent.
Promoters of New Mining Enterprises (which will bear the strictest scrutiny) receive every assistance.
Investments in Mines arranged for Capitalists,—the condition of the companies, as well as the prospects of the Mines, being first strictly investigated.

RICHARD MICHELL, MINE SHAREDEALER
AND COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, in a position to deal, at close prices, in all the leading mines of the day, and having had 25 years' experience in the mining market, is enabled to guide capitalists to safe investments, and will guarantee a profit of at least 25 per cent. to those who act under his special advice.
Redruth, being situated in the centre of the great, rich mining district of Cornwall, affords Mr. Michell the opportunity of obtaining the earliest reliable information respecting the state of the mines, and applying it to the interests of his clients.
Address, Mining Offices, Redruth, Cornwall.

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Transact business in all descriptions of British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Telegraph, Gas, and Mining Shares at the closest market prices, either for cash or account.
Reliable information given with regard to all home and foreign mines on application.
Bankers: The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.
Telegrams promptly attended to.
J. & Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
Birkenhead, Cedar Creek, Mossdale, New Hingston.
Camp Ployd, Gold Run, Sweetland Creek.

NOTICE.
INVESTORS' GUIDE should be consulted by all Capitalists seeking SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.
INVESTORS' GUIDE contains the most reliable information relative to Mining, Banking, Railway, Insurance, Dock, Hotel, and other Companies.
June number (now ready) contains the particulars of the ALTYN RIVER LEAD MINE, which will soon become, without exception, THE RICHEST MINING WELSH LEAD MINE, which can now be purchased at £25 per share, will very soon be worth £20.
INVESTORS' GUIDE, published monthly, and forwarded POST FREE on application to—
JOSEPH FELL AND CO., 35, GREAT ST. HELEN'S LONDON, E.C.

MR. E. CAVENDISH TAHOUDIN,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
11 AND 14, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.; and CLAREMONT STREET, SURRESBURY.
Railway, Bank, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steamship, and every other description of Shares bought and sold at net prices.
Telegraphic Messages to buy or sell Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks punctually attended to at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.
The close proximity of Mr. T.'s London offices to the Stock and Mining Exchanges enables him to execute all orders entrusted to him with dispatch, and to the best advantage of his clients, while his local knowledge acquired on the spot places him in a position to give the latest and most reliable information to his customers.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in—
Box (Shropshire), Perkins Beach, West Tankerville.
Box (Cardiganshire), Roman Gravel, Van.
Pembrey, South Roman Gravel, Van Consols.
Tankerville.
FOR SALE, offers wanted—
10 Cwm Yron, 200 Llywernog.
NOTICE.—Mr. TAHOUDIN'S Shropshire and Welsh Mining Circular for June is now ready. Immediate application should be made.
Bankers: Beck and Co., Shrewsbury and Welshpool.
Fuller, Bambury, and Co., London.

CAPTAIN ABASOL FRANCIS,
GOUGHAN, ABERYSTWYTH,
MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.
The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABASOL FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.
For terms, apply to Capt. ABASOL FRANCIS, as above.

MR. J. S. MERRY,
ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
SWANSEA.

CARGOLL MINE, NEWLYN EAST.
IMPORTANT SALE OF MINING MACHINERY, PITWORK, AND MATERIALS.

MR. W. J. CLYMA respectfully announces that he has received instructions to submit to SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June inst., and following day, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day precisely, at CARGOLL MINE, in the parish of NEWLYN EAST, the undermentioned EXCELLENT and SUPERIOR

MINING MACHINERY, PITWORK, AND MATERIALS, comprising:—
ONE 72-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with first piece main rod.
ONE 70-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with first piece main rod.
ONE 24-in. WINDING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder, with ONE BOILER and fittings complete.
ONE 6-ton BOILER.
ONE 10-ton ditto.
THREE 11-ton ditto.
TWO 12-ton ditto.
ONE 13-ton ditto.
Boiler tube, 34 ft. long, by 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter, boiler case, and a large quantity of worked boiler plates.
1 shears, 57 feet, with pulleys and shafts complete.
1 ditto, 50 ft., ditto.
2 capstans, with oak axles and iron sockets.
1 capstan chain, 170 fathoms.
1 ditto 180 fathoms.
Cat head, 4 balance bobs, fend-off bob.
14 9 ft. 17-in. pumps.
13 9 ft. 15-in. ditto.
22 9 ft. 15-in. ditto.
10 9 ft. 14-in. ditto.
10 9 ft. 13-in. ditto.
27 9 ft. 12-in. ditto.
22 9 ft. 10-in. pumps.
9 9 ft. 9-in. ditto.
2 16-in. H and top door pieces.
3 14-in. ditto ditto.
1 12½-in. ditto ditto.
1 9-in. ditto ditto.
1 6 ft. 16-in. doorpiece.
1 6 ft. 15-in. ditto.
1 6 ft. 12-in. ditto.
1 6 ft. 10-in. ditto.
1 6 ft. 9-in. ditto.
1 3½ ft. 14-in. ditto.
1 3 ft. 15-in. ditto.
1 10 ft. 10-in. windbore.
1 9 ft. 13-in. ditto.
1 9 ft. 11-in. ditto.
1 9 ft. 10-in. ditto.
1 8 ft. 14-in. ditto.
2 8 ft. 16-in. ditto.
4 6 ft. 14-in. ditto.
1 8 ft. 9-in. ditto.

17 matchings, various sizes; working pieces, plunger poles, a large number of different size rod plates, of the best quality; pitch pine and other main rods, shaft rolls and pulleys, clack seating and doors, staples and glands, yokes and bolts, bucket rods and prongs, flange and door rings, flat thread lifting screws, bolts and burrs, rod pins, wrapping bands, ladders, tramroad iron, shaft gig, about 50 tons of wrought and cast iron, a large quantity of excellent and nearly new whim chain, brass bearings, old brass and lead, and a numerous assortment of other useful materials and effects in general use in mines.
The auctioneer would call particular attention to the above very valuable materials, which will be found in good condition, and well worthy the attention of mine agents and others; and the mine being situated within half a mile of the Newquay Railway, every facility is afforded for an easy transit to Newquay, where vessels may at all times be obtained, and the roads to the mine are good and convenient for the removal of purchases by land carriage.
To view the above, and for further information, application should be made to Mr. E. MICHELL, the purser, Truro; to the Agents on the Mine; or to W. J. CLYMA, Auctioneer and Appraiser, St. Nicholas-street, Truro, of whom catalogues may be obtained.—Truro, June 13, 1872.

WARWICKSHIRE.
In the parishes of Anley and Nunaton.

478 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND IN FARMS, together with the coal and other minerals under nearly SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, a portion being near the town of Nunaton, and the other portion within four miles, adjoining the village of Anley. The Midland Railway from Birmingham to Nunaton runs through the principal farms on the property, the Stockingford Station of which adjoins, and other lines are projected to pass through the district. One farm is let on lease, and the residue is occupied by yearly tenants. The minerals under these freehold farms, with certain portions of the manor of Stockingford and Nunaton, belong to the same owners, and, as they form part of the nearest coalfield in the metropolis, command the attention of all interested in the profitable working of coal mines. Large collieries are now at work in the immediate neighbourhood, and others in course of formation.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, SON, and OAKLEY have received instructions from the Trustees of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on Tuesday 25th June, at Two o'clock precisely, the whole of the above valuable

LANDED AND MINERAL PROPERTY,
in the following Lots, viz.:—
LOT 1.—Two capital compact Farms, adjoining the village of Anley, containing 87A. 2r. 17p., with suitable farmhouses and homesteads; let to Mr. Clements and Mrs. Clark, yearly Lady-day tenants, at £193 5s. 2d. per annum.
2.—The Hill Farm, near thereto, containing 228A. 3r. 39p., with a comfortable farmhouse and homestead, and two cottages, let to Mr. Goodwin, on lease, for six years, at a rental of £417 10s., exclusive of 8A. of wood in hand.
3.—A valuable Mineral Property, consisting of the whole of the Coal Mines and Minerals under Lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, containing an area of about 330A.
4 and 5.—Seven Cottage Dwellings, with gardens, in the village of Anley.
6 and 7.—Two excellent allotment Gardens, containing 13A., let to a yearly tenant at £29 3s. 6d. per annum.
8.—A Garden or Building Site, in the village of Anley, adjoining the road, containing 1A. 0r. 26p.; let to a yearly tenant.
9.—Robinson's End Farm, adjoining the Stockingford Railway Station and the road from Nunaton to Anley, about 2 miles from the former, containing 119A. 0r. 25p., with farmhouse and homestead and numerous cottages; let to Messrs. Baldock, yearly tenants; apportioned rent £208 per annum.
10.—A valuable Mineral Property, consisting of the whole of the Coal Mines and Minerals under Lots 9 and 13, containing 118A.
11.—Six parcels of Arable and Pasture Land, with two cottage dwellings, &c., adjoining Lot 9, containing 14A. 1r. 9p.; let to Messrs. Baldock; apportioned rent £30.
12.—A Field of excellent Arable Land, close to Lot 9, containing 6A. 3r.; let to Messrs. Baldock; apportioned rent £12.
13.—A Field of excellent Pasture Land, adjoining the Midland Railway and Stockingford Station, containing 6A. 0r. 39p.; let to Mr. Ensor, a yearly tenant, at £12 per annum.
14.—One undivided Moiety of the Manorial Right to the Coals and Minerals within the Manor of Nunaton, adjoining Lot 9 and Stockingford Station, and containing about 209 acres.
The land is principally a red clay loam, producing good crops of corn and roots, and favourable for brickmaking, and has been thoroughly well drained.
The mineral portion of the property, although at present undeveloped, holds out a certain assurance of profit, if the working is undertaken with judgment and industry.
Particulars, with plans, may be obtained of Messrs. HUNTER, GWATKIN, and HUNTER, Solicitors, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; of JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., Badminton, Clippenham; at the Newgate Arms Hotel, Nunaton; at the place of sale; and of Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, SON, and OAKLEY, Land Agents and Surveyors, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.

IMPORTANT SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF UPWARDS OF FIFTY TONS IRON GOODS.
TO SMELTERS, IRONFOUNDERS, MINE OWNERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. OLIVER AND SONS are favoured with directions from Messrs. Robert Michell and Son, in consequence of their declining the lead smelting and desilvering branches of their business, TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, the whole of the Plant connected therewith, at the Smelting Works, at Point, near Devon, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of July next, at Two o'clock, for half-past to the minute (after the arrival of the 1.45 train at Perranwell Station, distant about 1½ mile), the following

PLANT—viz.:—
IN IRON.—A complete battery of 12 iron kettles, capable of containing 10 tons each, and weighing about 2½ cwt. each. A large number of each of the following:—viz., large and small ladles, block and ingot moulds, iron bars, paddles, fire doors and frames, a considerable number of winches and cranes, with chains and crooks for each kettle; tram wagons, rails and chains for transferring the metal, a complete set of iron studs, bracing, &c., for a reverberating furnace, within the same works, with kettle and all appliances complete. Several tons of old and new wrought iron, also scrap iron, two screw jacks, large iron hand pump for drawing water from the silvelling works; parts of two small steam engines, with two large fly-wheels, 7 ft. diameter, steam pipes, &c.; steam boilers, about 9 ft. long, 2 ft. internal diameter; iron tube, 18 ft. long, 3 ft. diameter one end and 2 ft. 2 in. the other, well adapted for a mine dry; nearly new powerful treadle-purchase crab winch, by Huxhams and Brown, of Exeter; several large and small beams and scales, with a number of adjusted iron weights; a few tons of iron drain, various sizes; triangle shears, with chain and sundries; about 30 small bags of patent iron nails, various sizes.
BRICK-MAKING PLANT.—Three brick presses, one nearly new hand press, by Clayton, with mounds, barrows, hand pug machine, revolving lifting machine, with pallet board complete for brickmaking.
ABOUT SEVENTY THOUSAND NEW AND OLD FIRE-BRICKS.
A large quantity of brick bats, also a quantity of roofing tile.
ASSAY OFFICE FITTINGS.—Silver weighing beams and weights, small beams and scales, tin ore samples, moulds, new machine for making cups, pestles and mortars, and other appliances.
CONTENTS OF GENERAL STORES, &c.—A large number of oak trellis, various sizes; about 200 empty empty petroleum casks, 50 bundles of new laths, oil casks and oil of various sorts, a few deals and battens, and sundry other effects, nail hatches, candle ditto.
CART SHEDS.—An excellent Exhibition prize farm cart on patent axles, with patent drag and shifting cradles for carrying hay, &c.; a first-class nearly new light four-wheel spring wagon, with patent axles and patent drag; iron plough, &c.
LIGHTER.—A strong river lighter, in excellent condition, to carry about 15 tons. The whole of the above will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, and can be easily removed by road, river, or rail.
For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, Green Bank, Falmouth, or Lemon-street, Truro.—Dated June 4, 1872.

SPLENDID BED OF YELLOW MUNDIC.

A THICK BED OF YELLOW MUNDIC, situated on the HARDANGERFJORD, in NORWAY, is to be SOLD. The mundic has been analysed by Mr. Pattinson, in Newcastle, and shows 44.75 per cent. sulphur. The bed is in the vicinity of these mines, which are worked with great advantage for English account under the direction of Mr. Barrat.
Purchasers are requested to apply to the undersigned, who will give all further information, and of whom also samples of the yellow mundic are to be had.
JOHAN B. HOLM, Stavanger, Norway.

CHIVERTON VALLEY MINE, NEAR TRURO:

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Mine, by John Thomas, Auctioneer, Redruth, the following very

VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:—
ONE 60-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. stroke in shaft, with 13 ton BOILER, and connections complete.
2 balance bobs. 120 fms. pulley stands.
1 hold back balance bob. 200 fms. 4 in. wire rope.
50 fms. 13 in. oak and pitch pine rods. 150 fms. 2½ in. ditto.
70 fms. 8 in. ditto 150 fms. ¾ in. chain.
10 fms. jagged and rolled rod plates. Several lots of ditto.
50 fms. 8 in. and 9 in. pitwork. 24 fms. 3 ft. shives.
17 in. H and door piece. 24 fms. 2 ft. ditto.
17 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and gland. 2 horse whims.
18 in. plunger pole, stuffing box, and gland. Flange and rod pins.
120 fms. 2½ in. and 1½ in. iron flat rods. 140 fms. launders, of different sizes.
6 14 in. flat rod rolls.
Dressing floors, sheds, flooring, and birch linings (new), &c. Several lots of old timber, and a variety of other materials in general use in mines.
The auctioneer begs to call attention to the fact, that the engine having been manufactured by Messrs. Harvey and Co., Hayle, within the last two years, and is now quite equal to new.
Refreshments on the mine at Twelve. The sale to commence precisely at One o'clock. Sale Tuesday, 24 July, 1872.
For further particulars, and to view, apply to the Agent on the Mine, or the Auctioneer, Redruth.—Dated 20th June, 1872.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD AND TITHE-FREE FARM,
BALLIDON, DERBYSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the above very DESIRABLE FARM, situated within four miles of ASHBORNE, comprising SEVENTEEN FIELDS OF ARABLE MEADOW, and PASTURE LAND, containing 132A. 2r. 22p., lying in a ring fence, in the occupation of Mr. John Hellaby.
There is a valuable bed of IRONSTONE on the northern part of the farm, and ready means of conveyance is afforded by the Cromford and High Peak Railway, which is not distant beyond a mile.
For particulars apply at the office of Mr. J. J. Wise, Solicitor, Ashborne, where a plan of the estate may be seen.—Ashborne, 11th June, 1872.

HOLMES ENGINE AND RAILWAY WORKS,
ROTHERHAM.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, these eligible FREEHOLD PREMISES, lately carried on by DODDS and SOX, contiguous to the canal and railway, and surrounded by ironworks and collieries, comprising 3228 square yards, and consisting of a range of compact and substantial WORKSHOPS, FURNACES, &c., with 21-horse power ENGINES, BOILERS, DRIVING SHAFTING throughout, and large FAN. Adapted for most manufactures.
Further particulars on application to H. BIRKETT, Estate Agent, Clifton Bank, Rotherham; or HOYLE and SOX, Solicitors, Rotherham.

CUMBERLAND HEMATITE IRON ORE.

TO BE SOLD, either together or in sections, the MINERAL LEASES OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES, containing numerous Lodes of the richest HEMATITE and KIDNEY IRON ORES, varying 6 feet to 60 feet in width, and from 2 to 3 miles in length on the course of the lodes. These mammoth iron properties, which are acknowledged to be the largest and most valuable in England, are being laid out in convenient sections for working by ironmasters and other capitalists. The property lies in very close proximity to railway and shipping port, being at one point distant therefrom only 1½ mile. A nearly level high way skirts the property from end to end, and a tramway, at a small cost, can be laid nearly all the way within the boundaries of the estates to the port and railway.
The following is a copy of Messrs. Johnson and Sons analysis of the ore:—
June 11th, 1872. No. 1 CUMBERLAND ORE.

Iron	63.00
Silica	6.20
Alumina	1.00
Lime	1.10
Moisture	1.00
Carbonic Acid	0.70
Oxygen	27.00
Total	100.00

Principals only will be treated with for the whole or any of the sections, which will be numbered consecutively from east to west for a length of 5 or 6 miles. All the lodes run at right angles or nearly so to the high road and proposed tramway, and can be worked with great facility to a depth of 1000 ft. without any machinery, and without the slightest interference of one section with another. Each section will be about 3 miles on the course of the lodes, and 1 mile in width.
Plans of the property on the Ordnance Maps, and reports, and samples of the ore, together with the leases, may be inspected at the offices of Mr. THOMAS HARVEY, Solicitor, St. Clement's House, Clement's-lane, London, E.C.

CALAMINE AND LEAD MINE IN SPAIN.

TO BE SOLD (cheap), A REALLY GOOD ONE. Abundance of mineral of capital quality, the calamine yielding crude 43 per cent. zinc, near a port. Labour cheap and plentiful.
Address, Woods and Co., 7 and 8, Muelle, Santander, Spain.

TO BE SOLD, A COPPER MINE, situated on the West Bank of the DUDDON RIVER, and known as the LONGGARTH MINE. The mine has been opened to some extent, and shows very promising. A considerable quantity of metal has been won, and is now on the surface.
For reports on the mine, section of works, particulars as to leases and royalties, and to inspect apply to S. HART JACKSON, Solicitor, Ulverston, who is empowered to treat for sale of same.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY IN NORTH WALES, bordering on the London and North-Western Railway, and close to a shipping port. There are several shafts partially sunk, some requiring to be sunk still deeper, but operations stopped for want of capital. There are four seams of good house and steam coal proved in an area upwards of 400 acres of surface. Holder will sell the entire, including the present plant (not sufficiently powerful for sinking further) for £4000, but would prefer taking a PARTNER, who would advance the necessary capital for half profits, which in the present state of the coal trade are almost fabulous.
Address, "Vulcan," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

STEAM ENGINE.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, a GOOD 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in shaft, 9 ft. in cylinder, with or without a 10 ton BOILER. Also iron Rings for a 40-ft. WATER-WHEEL and PITWORK of various sizes.
Apply to GEORGE PROUT, Lamborn Foundry, Tavistock.

TO IRONMASTERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE, for 42 years, of a VALUABLE IRONSTONE ROYALTY, in the heart of the CLEVELAND DISTRICT, with shafts sunk, and the stone opened out, and ready for immediate realisation—being within 20 yards of the main line of rails to Middlesbrough; its position and instant profitable working is unquestionable.
Apply to Mr. WATSON, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES, NORTH WALES, ON SALE, near PORT MADOC and FESTINOG. Well situated, and with tram and railway communication to Port Madoc.
Particulars as to royalties and leases can be had upon application to JAMES H. ATHERTON, Accountant, 16, North John-street, Liverpool; or to JOSEPH KELLOW, C.E., Park-terrace, Port Madoc.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., ON SALE, viz.:—

PAIR of high-pressure BEAM ENGINES, with Cornish drop valves, by Hicks, of Bolton, 150-horse nominal power; an exceedingly strong job, erected on 12 massive cast-iron fluted columns.
TWO PAIRS of high and low-pressure BEAM ENGINES, nearly new, nominal power, 160-horse each pair. ONE single ditto, 50-horse power.
ONE PAIR horizontal angular ENGINES, 50-horse power. ONE PAIR of superior high and low-pressure horizontal, 50-horse power.
Any of the above can be had with or without suitable steam boilers; also several smaller sizes, and a variety of other mining and manufacturing plant.
Address, "F. P.," care of B. Wheeler, 71, Market-street, Manchester.

TO IRONMASTERS.

FOR SALE, 15,000 TONS OF FRENCH IRON ORE, now ready for shipment in French Ports.
Contract could be made for 25,000 tons per annum for three years.
A large quantity has been shipped to Cardiff, and is giving satisfaction.
Guaranteed to render 43 per cent.
Apply to—
E. McNEVIN, Tredgarville, Cardiff.

FOR SALE, CAST-IRON FLANGE WATER PIPES, 12 inch bore, quantity about 13 tons, at Llanbrynmair Station on the Cambrian Railway.
Apply to Mr. EDWARD MORGAN, Solicitor, Machynlleth.

FOR SALE, a double-acting STEAM PUMP; cylinder, 31 inches diameter, 28 in. stroke, plunger 12 in. diameter; makers, Routledge and Co., Manchester. Has worked at a colliery for a short time.
Also, several hundred yards of STEAM PIPES in 9 ft. lengths, 10½ in. bore, faced joints, and the bolts and nuts for the same. The whole equal to new.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. MASON and ELKINGTON, Pembrey Copper Works, Carmarthenshire.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.
Apply to Mr. T. S. BRAMWELL, King-street, Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PORTABLE ENGINES, of all sizes, READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Apply to Mr. STEPHEN LEWIN, Engineering Works, Poole, Dorset.

ALEXANDER SMITH,
CONSULTING ENGINEER, AGENT, AND VALUER
OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.
28, EXCHANGE, BIRMINGHAM,
AND
BOURNE STREET AND CASTLE STREET, DUDLEY.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

JOHN BOURNE AND CO.
ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
BLOWING ENGINES, WINDING ENGINES,
Bourne's Patent Spherical Governors, Bourne's Patent Feedwater Heaters,
Bourne's Patent Gas Furnaces, Bourne's Patent Coal-dust Furnaces,
PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
60, MARK LANE, LONDON.

FREDERICK MIRLS,
ENGINEERING AUCTIONEER,
VALUER AND SURVEYOR,
17, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

WHEATLEY KIRK & PRICE,
(ESTABLISHED 1850),
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
COLLIERY PLANT, IRONWORKS, &c.
Estimates for Periodical Surplus Sales, Annual Valuations, &c.
ALBERT SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

THE
DARLINGTON WAGON COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILWAY WAGONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Cash, or on Deferred Payments, on Hire.
Repairs executed with Dispatch, on Reasonable Terms.
Offices and Works,
ALBERT HILL, DARLINGTON.

McNIEL, MULLER, AND CO.,
MANCHESTER,
SOLE AGENTS FOR "S. B. HEMATITE,"
"S. B. YORKSHIRE," } PIG IRON;
"CLAY LANE," }
AGENTS FOR JACKSON, GILL, AND CO., IMPERIAL
IRONWORKS, NEAR MIDDLESBOROUGH;
DARLINGTON WAGON COMPANY, DARLINGTON.

SCOTCH, HEMATITE, STAFFORDSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, FOREST OF
DEAN, COLD BLAST AND REFINED PIG IRON, PUDDLED BARS AND
BAR IRON, STEEL, SPELTER, TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SHEETS, ORES, &c.

HANDASYDE'S BOILER COMPOSITION
(C. H. HANDASYDE AND CO., DALKEITH, N.B.)
For the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATIONS in STEAM
BOILERS, is in extensive use among Collieries, Ironworks, and Mills in
Scotland; also, with great success, on the North British
Railway Company's Locomotives.
Net price, 15s. per cwt., carriage paid; 10 per cent. off 1 ton orders; free
from acids.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for LOCOMOTIVES, being completely soluble
in water, and only requires to be put into the tender.

CAPTAIN TREGAY'S
IMPROVED PATENT
STAMP COFFER,
FOR STAMPING GOLD QUARTZ, TIN, AND OTHER ORES.
The gateway is extended, discharge doubly increased, and power economised.
May be inspected in full work, on application to Captain TREGAY, Redruth,
Cornwall, who is PREPARED to TREAT for GRANTING LICENSES for its use,
or to SUPPLY the MACHINES.

BY ROYAL
LETTERS PATENT.
**THOS. BORLASE'S PATENT METALLIC
ORE-DRESSING MACHINE.**
ADVANTAGES.

GREAT SIMPLICITY and ECONOMY of CONSTRUCTION and operation.
The stuff is taken direct from the stamps.
Nine-tenths of the tin or other mineral treated is saved at the first washing.
The superintendence and attention required is the least possible.
The motive power necessary is very trifling.
LEAD ORE.—Four-fifths will be made fit for the market by one washing.
TIN ORES.—Four-fifths are cleaned into whits with one washing.
Dressing-floors can be laid out in shorter time and much more economically than
with ordinary appliances.
Upwards of five-sixths of the labour cost for dressing is saved.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.
From Captain RICHARD BLIGHT, Cragshaw and Penkell United Mines, near
Chacewater, February 19, 1872:—
I have seen the tin-dressing machine at work at North Roskear Mine, and fearlessly
say it is the best machine I ever saw. I do not hesitate to say it saves nine-tenths
of the tin directly it passes over it, and eight-tenths of the tin is saved into whits
at once.

From Capt. JOHN OLD, Breage, February 22, 1872:—
I have inspected Borlase's patent revolving metallic ore-dressing machine at
North Roskear Mine, and am pleased to say that I have a very high opinion of it
as a complete separator. I tried the roughs and slimes after it left the separator,
and found it to be very poor. This testing of the machine was very satisfactory to
me, and I can with confidence recommend it.

From Capt. RICHARD PEARCE, Dolcoath, March 2, 1872:—
I have seen your machine for dressing tin ore working at North Roskear, and am
pleased with the simplicity of its working, and it seems to separate its work very well.

From Capt. ANTHONY JOHNS, North Roskear, March 4, 1872:—
I have worked your dressing machine, and I find it will do its work as a separa-
tor and cleaner admirably. The whits for burning are very good, and the roughs
which pass over it are very poor. I have great confidence in recommending it, as
it saves much manual labour.

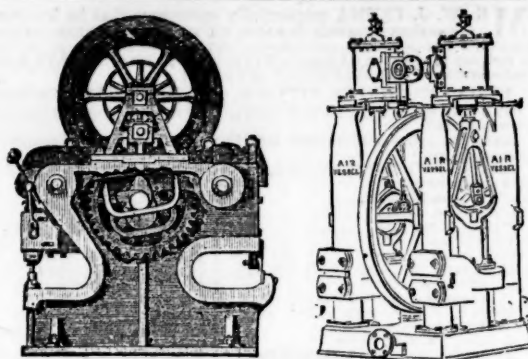
From Capt. JOHN REYNOLDS, Cook's Kitchen, March 4, 1872:—
I called at North Roskear Mine to-day, and saw your new tin-dressing machine
at work. I vanned the different divisions of roughs and slimes as classified by the
machine, and found them highly satisfactory. I believe it to be the foundation of
a method for dressing tin which must, sooner or later, come into general use.

From Mr. F. PARCER, tin dresser, Tuckermill, March 4, 1872:—
It will do for any class of work; for slimes it is first-class. It is equal to four
times budding by passing over this machine once.

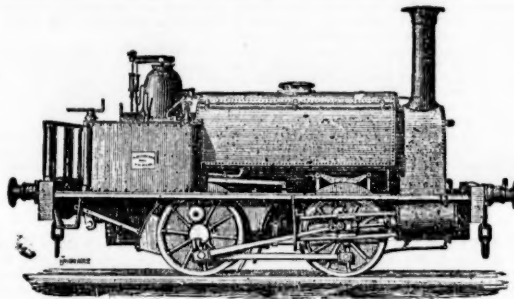
From Mr. S. H. STEPHENS, tin dresser, Great Wheal Fortune, March 5, 1872:—
I have seen Mr. Borlase's patent machine in full operation at North Roskear
Mine, and I willingly bear testimony to its efficiency for cleaning tin ores—in fact,
it makes the best separation in one running I ever saw, either in this country or in
America.

THE MACHINE CAN BE SEEN AT WORK AT NORTH ROS-
KEAR MINE, CAMBORNE, and all further particulars may be obtained on ap-
plication to—

TUCKINGMILL FOUNDRY COMPANY,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.
THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF BORLASE'S IMPROVED PATENT PUL-
VERISERS and ORE DRESSING MACHINES, to whom all orders
must be sent.



JOHN CAMERON,
MAKER OF
STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS,
BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING
MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER
PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL
PUNCHING MACHINES,
EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS,
HULME, MANCHESTER.



TANK LOCOMOTIVES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
LOUGHBOROUGH.

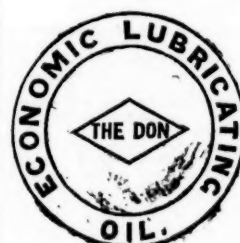
THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING
MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.
OFFICES,—62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

This company grant licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in com-
bination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps,
Jiggers, Side-blow Percussion Tables, Classifiers, and Buddles.
The whole in combination are in successful operation at Rhoswydol Mines, Mach
ynlleth, the Bog Waste, Shropshire, Darren and Gertrude Mines, Cardiganshire.
The Jiggers are largely used at the Van, Caldebeck Fells Mines, and at many
mines, with unequalled success.
Self-acting Floors are in course of construction at various mines in England and
Scotland, regarding which Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to give information, an-
swer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection.
Mr. GEORGE GREEN, of Aberystwith, the company's mechanical engineer, is
prepared to give designs and estimates, or contract for the supply of machinery,
and for the laying out of floors.
He is doing a large business in the supply of Dressing Machinery for the treat-
ment of Gold and Silver Ores in Foreign Parts, and all classes of ores at home.
He has devoted himself to the perfecting of Self acting Dressing Machinery, and
has, by his inventions, greatly conduced to the success of the system.
T. CURRIE GREGORY, Secretary.

BENNETTS' SAFETY FUSE WORKS,
ROSKEAR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.
BLASTING FUSE FOR MINING AND ENGINEERING
PURPOSES,
Suitable for wet or dry ground, and effective in Tropical or Polar Climates.
W. BENNETTS, having had many years' experience as chief engineer with
Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuse of every variety of
his own manufacture, of best quality, and at moderate prices.
Price Lists and Sample Cards may be had on application at the above address.
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—HASELTINE, LAKE, and CO., obtain Home, Foreign, and Colonial
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79, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH; and 247, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE DON ECONOMIC LUBRICATING OIL
IS 40 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS.



Mr. ALFRED HEWLETT, of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, says:—"I have used it for two
years, and find it to answer exceedingly well for lubricating purposes."

Mr. NASMYTH, the Inventor of the Steam-Hammer, says:—"I am highly pleased with it as a most
effective and durable lubricant, having remarkable properties in the way of setting free bearings which
had got set fast."

In face of these and hundreds of other letters to the same effect, it is a MERE WASTE OF MONEY to use
the dearer kinds for the engines and machinery of collieries and mines, numbers of which are now using
the Don Oil instead.
Any company desirous of trying it before adopting it may do so at our risk and expense.
Circulars containing particulars sent on application.

PRICE—By the Ton of 253 Gallons, 2s. 6d. a gallon; by the Cask of 40 Gallons, 2s. 9d.

AGENTS WANTED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

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MANAGERS,
DON OIL COMPANY, 2, BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHAS. PRICE AND CO.'S RANGOON ENGINE OIL,
AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. DOCKYARDS AND FLEET.



THIS OIL is suitable to every kind of Machinery. As a lubricant it is equal to the best Spermin
Lard Oil, while it possesses the great advantage of being entirely free from any principle which will
corrode the metal bearings.

For particular kinds of Machinery, the Oil may be specially prepared of a consistency and character
adapted to the nature of the work to be done.

"Chemical Laboratory, 7, Printing House-square, Blackfriars, April, 1869.
"I herewith certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Price and Co., is
free from any material which can produce corrosion of the metal work of machinery. It is indeed
calculated to protect metallic surfaces from oxidation.

"The lubricating power of this oil is equal to Spermin or Lard Oil.

T. W. KEATES, F.C.S., &c. &c.

Every parcel of the Oil sent from the work bears the Trade Mark of the Firm.
LONDON: CASTLE BAYNARD, UPPER THAMES STREET.
WORKS: MILLWALL, POPLAR; and ERITH, KENT

BICKFORD'S PATENT
FOR CONVEYING
CHARGE IN
SAFETY FUSE.
OBTAINED THE PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL
EXPOSITION," held in Paris, in 1867; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION," in Paris, 1869,
and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Atlanta, in 1868.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.
OF TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY FUSE, having been
formed that the name of their firm has been attached to
every coil of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of
the trade and public to the following announcement:
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them
has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF GUN-
POWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM TWO SUCH SEPARATE
THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

For Excellence
and Practical Success
of Engines



Represented by
Model exhibited by
this Firm.

HARVEY AND CO.,
ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
HAYLE, CORNWALL,
AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 23, OLD BROAD STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES
the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING
MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.
SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,
IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES.
PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES
STEAM CAPSTANS; and CRUSHERS of various sizes. BOILERS, PUMPS,
WORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for
MINING PURPOSES.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS
May be SEEN AT WORK AT HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS,
by previous application at either of the above addresses.

LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES
FOR MAIN LINE TRAFFIC, SHORT LINES, COLLIERIES,
CONTRACTORS, IRONWORKS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., from a superior
specification, equal to their first-class Railway Engines, and specially adapted to
sharp curves and heavy gradients, may always be had at a short notice from—
MESSRS. BLACK, HAWTHORN, AND CO.,
LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY ENGINE WORKS,
GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.

**THE TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, IRONWORKS,
AND HAMMER MILLS,**
ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY,
have been purchased by
NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,
Who are in a position to MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF ENGINEERING
and FOUNDRY WORK, SHELVES, and MINING TOOLS of every
description; and have had a large experience in preparing
MACHINERY FOR FOREIGN MINES,
As well as selecting mechanics to erect the same.

N., M., AND CO. have always a STOCK of SECOND HAND MATERIALS.

GIRDWOOD'S
PATENT RECIPROCATING CRUSHER
Is the SIMPLEST and BEST PULVERISER in existence. It will do BETTER
WORK, and MORE OF IT, on same power than any other yet invented.
Apply for terms to GEORGE GREEK, Aberystwith; or to the patentee,
ROBERT GIRDWOOD, Edinburgh.
MAY BE SEEN AT WORK AT GREAT DARREN MINE, NEAR
ABERYSTWTH.

DEATH OR INJURY FROM ACCIDENT,
WITH THE CONSEQUENT
LOSS OF TIME AND MONEY,
PROVIDED FOR BY A POLICY OF THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

An annual payment of £3 to £6 5s. insures £1000 at death, or an allowance at the
rate of £6 per week for injury.
£250,000 have been paid as compensation—
One out of every twelve Annual Policy Holders becoming a claimant each year.
For particulars, apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents,
or at the Offices,—
64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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Disease in Human Beings; Vol. II. on Animals. In paper cover, 1s.; bound in
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Pox, Cholera, Fever, and all Fermentive Inflammatory Diseases. May be
obtained through any Chemist, in bottles, price 1s. 1/2d. and upwards.
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THE HOWARD SAFETY BOILER,

For STATIONARY and MARINE ENGINES, has the following advantages:—
SAFETY; NO RISK from DANGEROUS EXPLOSION; HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM, with ECONOMY OF FUEL; perfect circulation, and ready means of removing sediment.
Saving of cost and time in repairs; portability, and, for export, great saving in freight.

Patentees and Manufacturers: J. and F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.
LONDON OFFICE: 4, CHEAPSIDE (three doors from St. Paul's).

J. WOOD ASTON AND CO., STOURBRIDGE

(LATE WOOD BROTHERS),
(WORKS AND OFFICES ADJOINING CRADLEY STATION),
Manufacturers of

CRANE, INCLINE, AND PIT CHAINS,

Also CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, and RIGGING CHAINS, IRON and STEEL SHOVELS, SPADES and FORKS, ANVILS, VICES, SCYTHES, HAY and CHAFF KNIVES, PICKS, HAMMERS, NAILS, RAILWAY and MINING TOOLS, FRYING PANS, BOWLS, LADLES, &c., &c.

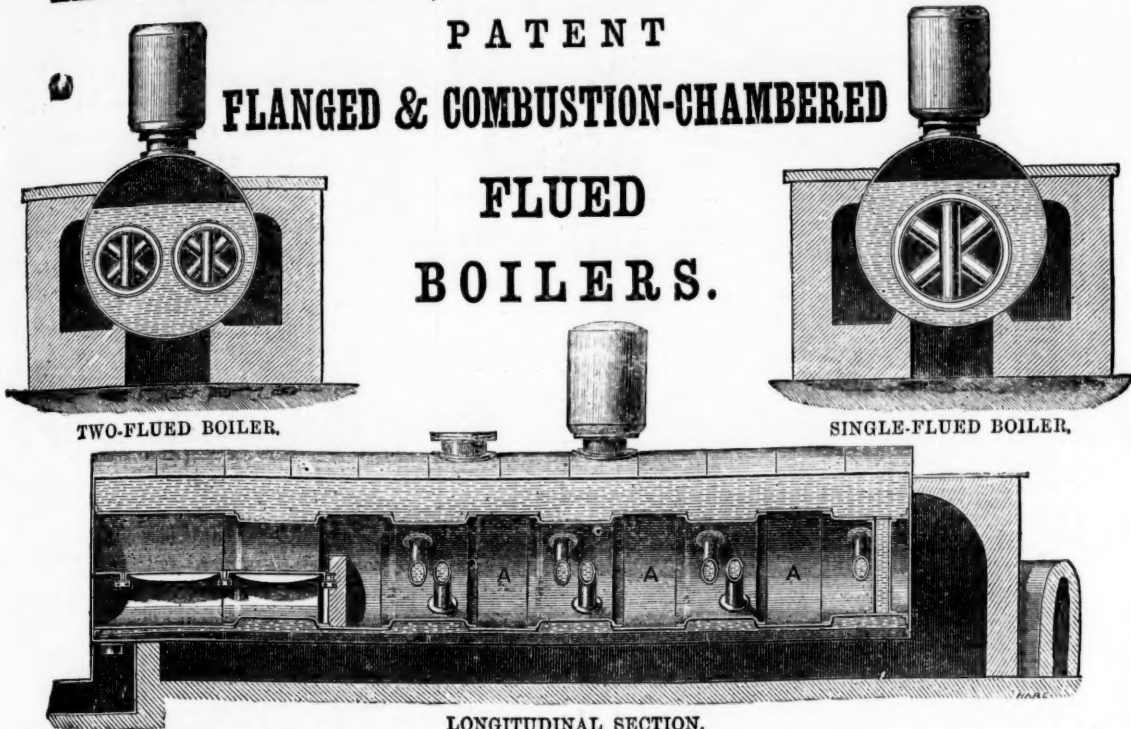
Crab Winches, Pulley and Snatch Blocks, Screw and Lifting Jacks, Ship Knees, Forgings, and Use Iron of all descriptions.
STOURBRIDGE FIRE BRICKS AND CLAY.

HAWKSLEY, WILD, AND CO.'S

PATENT

FLANGED & COMBUSTION-CHAMBERED

FLUED BOILERS.



TWO-FLUED BOILER.

SINGLE-FLUED BOILER.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

THE FLUES OF THE ABOVE BOILERS ARE MADE OF TWO DIAMETERS, ONE RING OF PLATES BEING 4 inches less than the other, alternately.
The smaller rings being flanged, as shown in drawing, are thereby considerably strengthened, besides securing the most material point—a perfect EXPANSION-JOINT.

The cross tubes are placed in the smaller rings of the flue, so that any one can easily be taken out and replaced.
The larger rings of the flue act as reverberating, combustion, and heat-retaining chambers, greatly economising the fuel.
These Boilers are strong, durable, and economical, and have been at work a number of years with the most satisfactory results.

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS:

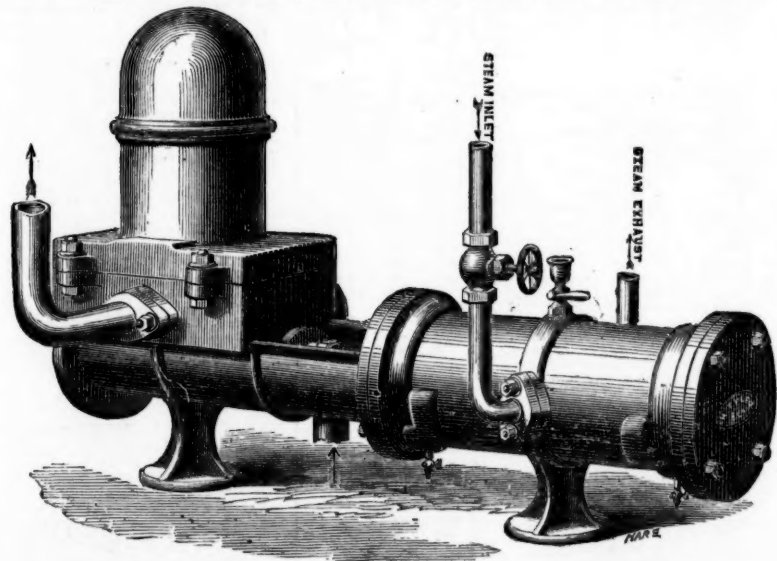
HAWKSLEY, WILD, and CO., Engineers and Boiler Makers,
SAVILLE STREET EAST, SHEFFIELD.

THE PATENT "UNIVERSAL" STEAM PUMP,

SOLE MAKERS,

HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.,

84 AND 85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON, E.C.



TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN.—I have much pleasure in informing you that your Steam Pump proved itself to be one of the most useful machines for raising water that I have ever seen. It was driven night and day for nearly three months without a single hitch. The construction of the pump is so simple that any person can be taught to open it, and replace or clear the valves. I have seen no engine at all to be compared with it for mines, coal pits, or small water-works.

Messrs. HAYWARD TYLER and Co., London.

To Messrs. HAYWARD TYLER and Co., 84, Upper Whitecross-street, London.

GENTLEMEN.—In answer to your enquiry, I beg to state that the two "Universal" Pumps supplied to us (through your agent, Mr. T. A. Ashton) are doing our work exceedingly well; we think they are the best in the market, and shall be glad if you will send us another 8-in. cylinder 6 in. pump, one week from this date.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ASTON MAIN COAL COMPANY.

Extract of a Letter from JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., to Hayward Tyler and Co.'s Agent.

Rhos Llanwilt Colliery, Caerphilly, near Cardiff, March 4, 1872.
I should like to have the water-piston and clacks the same as in our present pump, as they work exceedingly well, and I do not think it is possible to improve upon the present pump, except by lining the cylinder with brass as ordered.

(Signed) JOHN SIMPSON.

THE BURLEIGH ROCK DRILL.

THE BEST AND ONLY PRACTICAL DRILL.

IT DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

SINKING AND MINING PURPOSES.

PROGRESSES through Aberdeen granite at the incredible rate of 10' per minute.

SAVES £5 a day as compared with hand labour, independent of the enormous saving effected in the general expenses, such as PUMPING, VENTILATION, INTEREST OF CAPITAL, &c., from the fact of the "put-out" being increased four-fold.

DRILL POINTS.—The saving in steel alone is considerable. One drill will go through 20 feet of Aberdeen granite without sharpening.

Orders received and executed solely by—

Messrs. CHAS. BALL & CO.,
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ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.

THE TURBINE.

Mac Adam, Brothers, & Co.

ENGINEERS,

SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST,

After twenty years of experience, have brought their Improved TURBINE to great perfection.

It is applicable to all practicable heights of fall, giving much greater power from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.

On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or back-water.

It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is variable, and where all other wheels fail.

Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a Governor can be applied effectively.

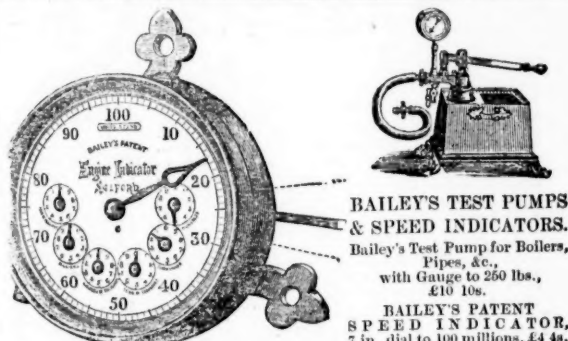
This Wheel is at work in a great many places, to which reference will be given.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!



Bryant & May's
PATENT SAFETY
MATCHES

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX!



BAILEY'S TEST PUMPS

& SPEED INDICATORS.

Bailey's Test Pump for Boilers,

Pipes, &c.,

with Gauge to 250 lbs.,

£10 10s.

BAILEY'S PATENT

SPEED INDICATOR,

7 in. dial to 100 millions, £4 4s.

(In order, say if for reciprocating or rotary motion.) Used for Pumping

Engines, Winding Purposes, &c.

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ALBION WORKS, SALFORD, LANCASHIRE.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of—

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TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE PIPE MANUFACTURERS,

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The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters relating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.

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WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Showing the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, WANT OF ENERGY, PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for PERFECT RESTORATION TO HEALTH AND VIGOUR IN A FEW DAYS.

The most important fact that these alarming complaints may easily be removed WITHOUT MEDICINE

is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which

EVERYONE IS ENABLED TO CURE HIMSELF perfectly, and at the least possible cost.

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SPECIAL PAMPHLET ON NERVOUS DEBILITY.—

Read Debility, its Cause and Cure; on the Special Treatment of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion, &c. Illustrated with cases. Gives rules for cure by the New Medicine. Dr. SMITH will, for the benefit of country patients, on receiving a description of their case, send a letter of advice GRATIS. Pamphlet free by post in an envelope on receipt of two stamps.—Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
15000	Admiral Edge, Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	10 16 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
15000	Blanc Guelan, s, Cardigan	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 3 0	0 1 0	April 1872
15000	Boscawell Downs, s, St. Just	3 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
200	Botallack, t, c, St. Just	91 5 0	240	220 2 30	614 15 0	0 6 0	May 1872
500	Bronlloyd, s, Cardigan	100 0 0	90	85 90	110 0 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
6400	Cashwell, c, Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1872
5000	Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb	35 0 0	170	165 170	293 0 0	0 4 0	June 1872
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	19 14 2	50	42 1/2 45	9 14 6	0 1 0	April 1872
2450	Carters Kitchen, c, Illogan	1 0 0	115	100 110	1165 0 0	0 6 0	May 1872
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock	49 14 6	—	—	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1872
656	Ding Dong, t, Gulval	49 14 6	—	—	95 4 2	0 2 0	June 1872
4296	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	2 10 0	—	—	1 3 3	0 1 0	July 1872
12500	Drake Walls, t, Calstock	2 10 0	—	—	14 17 0	0 3 0	April 1872
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer	2 14 6	—	—	204 10 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1872
300	East Darren, t, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	15 1/2	18 1/2	12 13 0	0 5 0	May 1872
6400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 9 9	17	16 1/2 17	19 8 6	0 12 6	Aug. 1871
1850	East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron	25 0 0	—	—	79 15 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
2500	Foxdale, t, Isle of Man	3 18 6	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1870
3950	Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	0 13 0	0 5 0	May 1872
40000	Glasgow Carr, c, [30,000 £1 p, 10,000 15s. p.]	4 0 0	16	12 14	0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1872
15000	Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man	4 0 0	10	9 1/2	5 19 0	0 2 6	June 1872
5908	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston	40 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	June 1872
6400	Green Hurth, t, Cumberland	0 6 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c	4 19 0	—	—	61 10 0	0 10 0	June 1872
1024	Herdfoot, t, near Liskeard	8 10 0	—	—	3 8 0	0 5 0	May 1872
8000	Hingston Down, c, Calstock	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 2 11 1/2	0 9 1/2	Dec. 1870
35000	Killaloe, s, Tipperary	10 8 1	—	—	1101 0 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1869
150	Levant, c, t, St. Just	18 15 0	—	—	343 10 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1871
4000	Lisburne, t, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	7 10 0	0 2 6	April 1872
9000	Marke Valley, c, Cardon	4 10 6	—	—	60 7 8	0 16 0	May 1872
9000	Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham	7 0 0	10 1/2	10 1/2	0 4 6 1/2	0 2 1	July 1870
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, s, s	5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1872
6400	New Pembroke, c, t, Par Station	2 10 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1872
12000	North Hendre, t, Wales	10 12 0	17	16 17	4 1 0	0 16 0	Mar. 1871
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just	3 11 3	—	—	0 5 0	0 1 6	June 1871
5810	North Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan	5 2 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5694	Pedn-an-dreth, t, Redruth	5 2 0	—	—	26 0 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
564	Pendarves United, t, c, Camborne	26 0 0	—	—	2 8 0	0 3 0	May 1872
5000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	477 10 0	0 7 0	Oct. 1871
5000	Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne	50 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1871
1772	Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1870
2000	Providence, t, c, Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	103 12 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1872
1120	Providence, t, c, Gwennap	10 6 7	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1870
15000	Queen, s, c, Calstock	7 10 0	17 1/2	17 1/2	0 15 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
12000	Roman Gravel, t, Salop	7 10 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 14 6	0 1 6	June 1871
5689	Rosewell Hill and Ransom, t, c	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
6000	Shelton, c, t, St. Austell	1 1 0	—	—	688 10 0	0 6 0	June 1872
613	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 1 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 5 0	April 1872
5000	South Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	1 1 0	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
6000	South Darren, t, Cardigan	3 6 6	—	—	374 13 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1866
496	South Wh. Frances, c, Illogan	18 19 0	—	—	16 15 0	0 1 0	June 1871
942	Spearhead, t, St. Just	36 19 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1869
240	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	10 15 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, t	6 0 0	18	17 18	2 10 0	0 6 0	June 1872
12000	Tankerville, t, Salop	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 6	Feb. 1872
25000	Terras, t, St. Austell (div. on 12,000 only)	9 0 0	6 1/2	6 1/2	38 18 0	0 2 6	June 1872
4000	Thorncliffe, c, t, Pool, Illogan	5 15 0	17	17 1/2	8 11 0	0 10 0	April 1872
6000	Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	4 5 0	—	—	6 12 0	0 14 0	Mar. 1872
15000	Van, t, Llanidloes	4 5 0	—	—	50 7 6	0 1 0	June 1871
3000	W. Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	12	11 1/2 12	76 10 0	0 2 0	June 1872
2045	West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	26 13 9	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
400	West Wheal Hecton, c, Camborne	47 0 0	100	95 100	637 0 0	0 1 0	April 1872
1228	Wheal Arthur, t, c, Calstock	5 2 6	120	110 115	0 8 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
612	Wheal Basset, c, t, Camborne	7 14 6	—	—	37 0 0	0 1 0	April 1872
612	Wheal Jane, s, t, Kea	10 15 6	—	—	8 8 0	0 10 0	May 1872
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	16	15 16	14 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
1024	Wheal Kitty, t, c, Gwennap	3 10 6	—	—	82 3 0	0 10 0	May 1872
804	Wheal Margaret, t, c, Gwennap	13 17 6	—	—	73 10 0	0 1 0	June 1872
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t, Menheniot	10 0 0	12	11 12	2 1 6	0 6 0	May 1872
1000	Wheal Mary Hutchings, t, Plympton	2 12 6	—	—	518 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
80	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1872
12000	Wheal Russell, c, t, Redruth	10 14 6	—	—	0 19 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	2 10 0	10	9 1/2 9 1/2	52 9 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1871
21600	Wicklow, c, s, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
35000	Alamillos, t, Spain	2 0 0	2	1 1/2 2	0 17 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1872
130000	Almada and Tinto Consols, s, t	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1871
20000	Australian, c, South Australia	7 7 6	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 2 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1871
15000	Birdseye Creek, c, California	4 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	May 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, s, t, So. Africa	7 0 0	80	59 30	0 6 0	0 1 0	June 1872
30000	Central American Association, t	0 15 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
21000	Colorado Terrible, s, t, Colorado	0 14 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
76163	Don Pedro Norte, t, Nevada	10 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 0 0	0 1 0	July 1871
25000	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada	10 0 0	21	15 1/2 16 1/2	2 2 0	0 6 0	June 1872
50000	Enma, s, t, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	—	—	2 2 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c, t, S. Aust.	2 10 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	April 1872
15000	Ferguson, c, California	2 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 4 0	June 1872
30000	Flagstaff, s, Utah	10 0 0	14 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2	0 11 0	0 4 0	June 1872
25000	Fortuna, t, Spain	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 6 0	May 1872
50000	Gold Run, t, t, Spain	1 3 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
85000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia	3 0 0	—	—	13 14 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
15000	Linares, t, Spain	3 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	April 1872
927	Lusitania, Portugal (25 shares)	3 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1872
30000	Mineral Hill, s, Nevada (100 deb.)	10 0 0	—	—	1 16 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1872
12000	Monroe and Ber, t, Hatten Aktien, c, t	30 0 0	—	—	11 11 5	0 15 0	June 1872
10000	Pontgibaud, s, t, France	20 0 0	22	19 22	1 7 0	0 1 0	June 1872
60000	Port Phillip, c, t, Clunes	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1872
44000	Richmond Consols, s, Nevada	8 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 0	June 1872
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co., t	1 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 5 0	June 1871
112600	Sierra Buttes, c, California	5 0 0	—	—	71 10 0	0 4 0	Dec. 1867
60000	South Aurora, s, Nevada	15 0 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 4 0	May 1872
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, California	4 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	0 2 0	May 1872
20000	Tollima, c, s, (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
500	Westphalian, s, t, Prussia	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Coll.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Argentine Republic*	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	— Fully pd.
20000	Anglo-Australian, <i>g</i> , Victoria*	2 5 0	—	—	— May 1872
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, <i>g</i> , t, Brazil	0 19 0	—	—	— Mar. 1873
10000	Anglo-Spanish, <i>s</i> , t, Berlanga*	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
20000	Australian United, <i>g</i> , Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
3000	Bellavista, <i>s</i> , Peru (£10 shares)	6 10 0	—	9 8 1/2	— April 1874
6000	Bensberg, <i>t</i> , Germany (£10 shares)	7 0 0	—	9 8 1/2	— May 1874
50000	Braganza, <i>g</i> , Brazil†	0 15 0	—	—	— Oct. 1874
12000	Camp Floyd, <i>s</i> , Utah	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
7500	Champion, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Colorado*	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
6000	Chans, <i>s</i> , t, Douro, Portugal	5 0 0	—	5 1/2 5 1/2	— Fully pd.
53000	Chontales, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Nicaragua*† (and 15,000 of £1 5s.)	2 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully pd.
4000	Clifton, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	— May 1874
10000	Crescent, <i>g</i> , Plumas County, California*	0 15 0	—	—	— Nov. 1874
100000	Culaba, <i>g</i> , Minas Geraes, Brazil†	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
7500	East Sheboygan Preference (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	— Allotment
100000	Elipico, <i>g</i> , California	1 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—	—	— Dec. 1874
60000	Exchequer, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*	1 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
40000	Fortuna Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>g</i> , New Granada*	2 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully pd.
150000	General Brazilian, <i>g</i> *	1 0 6	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Allotment
12000	Hamilton Smelting Company, Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California†	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
50000	Javali, <i>g</i> , Nicaragua*	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
11000	Kansas, <i>g</i> , Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
20000	Last Chance, <i>s</i> , t, Utah (£5 shares)	3 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Allotment
165000	London and California, <i>g</i> , t†	2 0 0	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	— Fully pd.
4000	Malaga, <i>t</i> , Spain*	1 0 0	—	2 1 1/2 2 1/2	— Fully pd.
30000	Malpaso, <i>g</i> , Colombia†	1 0 0	—	10 10 1/2	— Fully pd.
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Utah†	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, <i>g</i> , Honnet, Germany*	5 5 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
6000	Monte Loto, <i>g</i> , <i>t</i> , Italy*	5 0 0	—	6 1/2 6 1/2	— Fully pd.
51000	New Nebrada, <i>c</i> , Venezuela*	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
50000	New Rosario, <i>s</i> , Mexico*	0 15 0	—	—	— Dec. 1874
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, <i>g</i> , Coromandel†	5 0 0	—	—	— Allotment
20000	North American, <i>g</i> , t	7 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
15000	Pacific, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Nevada and California (and reduced)*	4 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully pd.
50000	Panuco, <i>c</i> , t, Chile†	4 0 0	—	7 6 1/2 6 1/2	— Fully pd.
80000	Pastorale, <i>g</i> , t, Italy†	3 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully pd.
18000	Pinto, <i>s</i> , Nevada (and 8000 deferred)	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
50000	Rica, <i>g</i> , Colombia*	0 2 6	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Allotment
1 0000	Rossa Grande, <i>g</i> , Brazil†† (£1 shares)	0 10 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully pd.
32500	Ruby Consolidated, <i>s</i> , Nevada*	10 0 0	—	7 6 7	— Allotment
30000	Russia, <i>c</i> , Orenburg and Uta†	2 0 0	—	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	— Fully pd.
25000	San Pedro, <i>c</i> , Chili†	5 0 0	—	5 1/2 5 1/2	— Fully pd.
15000	Saturn, <i>s</i> , Utah†	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
20000	Silver King, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Nevada*	1 0 0	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	— Fully pd.
10000	Silver Plume, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	1 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	1 10 0	—	—	— July 1874
20000	Toiyabe, <i>s</i> , Nevada*	2 10 0	—	—	— Nov. 1874
130000	Taquaril, <i>g</i> , Brazil†	1 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— Fully pd.
15000	Thornhill Reef, <i>g</i> , Australia*	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
40000	Toumoune, <i>g</i> , California*	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
43174	United Mexican, <i>s</i> , Mexico*††	28 5 2	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	— May 1874
10000	Utah, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Nevada*	10 0 0	—	4 1/2 4 1/2	— Fully pd.
75000	Yorba Peninsula, <i>c</i> , South Australia	1 0 0	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	— Fully pd.
458000	Yulabaminata, <i>c</i> , South Australia*††	3 0 0	—	3 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	— Fully pd.